OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

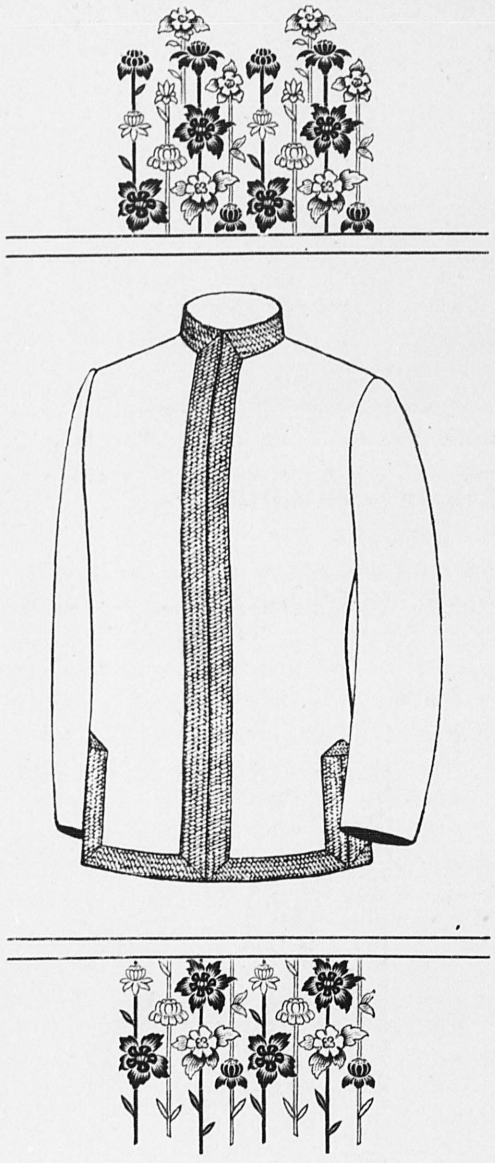
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

(Copyrighted.)

VOL. I—No. 6. *PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1898* TERMS: {$1.50 per year, in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

COLONEL LOUIS W. READ

SURGEON GENERAL, N. G. P.



U. S. A.

New Regulation Caps

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS

FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OSBORN

MAKER OF UNIFORMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES GIVEN

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

1108 Walnut Street

PHILADELPHIA

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Pennsylvania Telephone Company

31-33 North Fifth Street Reading, Pa.

Cafe Spears

JOHN E. SPEARS, PROPRIETOR

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

503 Penn Street

READING, PA.

Chas. M. Heilman & Co.

Shoe Dealers

Reading, Penna.

634 PENN STREET

WEINMANN & CO

Manufacturing Jewelers

823 ARCH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE most complete stock of **Watches, Diamonds, Silverwar Jewelry, etc.**, to select from. Manufacturing their own goo they are in a position to offer good values.

A few of their many bargains:

Solid Gold Ladies' Watches, $14.00

Silver Chatelaine Watches, $2.75.

Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mail orders receive prompt attentio

PITTSBURGH RAILROAD RIOTS.

From the Committees's Report.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, sometime after the panic in 1873, reduced the wages of its employes ten per cent., and on account of the general decline in business made another reduction of ten per ent., which took effect on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1877; the reductions apply to all employes, from the president of the company down to those hose wages by the month or otherwise amounted to one dollar per day r less.

Immediately after the order for the ten per cent. reduction, to go into ffect June 1, 1877, was issued the employes of the different Railroads aving their termini in Pittsburgh, commenced agitating the question of a rike on account of said reduction, which agitation resulted in the rganization of the "Train Men's Union" a secret oath-bound society the eclared object of which was the rotection of its members, in all wful ways, by combination but more articularly to bring railroad companies to terms by all striking on a iven day, and leaving the railroads ith no men of experience to run the ains. R. A. Ammon, better known s "Boss Ammon" who was the ading spirit of the Union. A general trike of the members was arranged o take place on June 27, 1877, at 2 o'clock noon. Allegheny City was he headquarters of the organization. Owing to disagreement among the embers the strike did not take place n the date set. Nor did the Train Men's Union as an organization, have nything to do with the strike.

On July 19, 1877, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued an order hat all freight trains from Pittsburgh ast to Derry should be run as "double eaders." A so-called "double header onsists of 34 cars, and is hauled by wo engines, a single train consisting f seventeen cars hauled by one ngine. This was one of the measures f economy of the company.

Robert Pitcairn, the general agent nd superintendent of the Pittsburgh ivision of the Pennsylvania Railroad ad leave of absence for a short time, o commence on July 19, and that orning he left for the east with his mily, over the Pennsylvania Raiload, no complaint, as he says having been made to the officers of the ompany by the men on account of the order to run "double headers'" and e having no knowledge or suspicion that any trouble was brewing or xpected. The early morning freight trains left Pittsburgh as "double eaders" but when the time (8.40 A. M.) came for the next train to leave he men (two brakemen and one flagman) refused to go out on a "double eader" and the train did not go. Several attempts were made to run ains but each time they were prevented by the strikers who had taken harge of the switches.

The mayor was appealed to for ten men but he replied that he did not ve them. He said, however, that the company might get some of the charged men to go if Mr. Watt, the chief clerk of the Pittsburgh division ould be responsible for their pay, Mr. Watt assented and the men were und and sent out under Officer Charles McGovern.

The crowd increased to such enormous proportions that about five clock P. M. a request for 100 or 150 men was made at the Mayor's ice but the Mayor's Clerk informed Mr. Watt that the men could not be nished, and advised him to call on the Sheriff for assistance.

On Friday, July 20, 1877, A. J. Cassatt sent David Stewart of Pittsburgh, to invite the Mayor to come to the Union Depot as he wished to consult him in regard to the situation. The Mayor replied "I will have nothing to do with it."

In the meantime the crowd was increasing and a call was made on the Sheriff for protection of the property of the Company. The Sheriff becoming satisfied that he could not raise force sufficient to control the crowd made a call on the Governor, by telegraph for Military to suppress the riot.

In view of the absence of the Governor, the telegram was also sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Adjutant General, the one to the latter reaching him at Lancaster on his way to Harrisburg. General Latta immediately telegraphed General Pearson, who held the rank of major general, and commanded the Sixth division, National Guard, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, to assume charge of the military situation, place one regiment on duty, and if he found one regiment not sufficiently strong, to order out the balance of the division and to report generally. General Pearson immediately ordered out the Eighteenth regiment, Colonel P. N. Guthrie, and this order was soon followed by one ordering out the Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Gray, the Nineteenth regiment, Colonel Howard, and Hutchinson's battery in command of Captain Breck. These orders were responded to very slowly, as it was in the night time, and the men were scattered about the city, and some companies were made up of men at some little towns outside of the city. Colonel Guthrie resides at East Liberty, and received his orders about half past four, A. M., on the 20th. He at once notified his officers, and they notified the men, but as it was too early to be able to get messengers the colonel had to go personally to the officers and it was about twelve o'clock, noon, when the regiment reported at the Union Depot Hotel two hundred and fifty strong. This regiment was ordered out to Torrens Station to protect property and clear the track at the stock yards, and on its arrival there, at half past one, found a crowd of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred persons assembled. The regiment had no difficulty in getting into proper position, and Colonel Guthrie then lay in position waiting further orders. It was understood between General Pearson and Colonel Guthrie that the Fourteenth and Nineteenth regiments and the battery should clear the track at Twenty-eighth street, and protect the men on the trains in getting them started, and that Colonel Guthrie should clear the track at Torrens and protect the trains in passing that place.

In the meantime, General Pearson, fearing that the majority of the men in these regiments sympathized with the strikers, telegraphed Adjutant General Latta to that effect, and suggested that troops from Philadelphia should be sent on, and gave it as his opinion that two thousand troops would be needed to disperse the mob, as it was now (six thirty-five, P. M.,) very large (four thousand to five thousand men) and increasing hourly. General Latta at once telegraphed Major General Brinton, commanding the First division of the National Guard, at Philadelphia, to get his command ready to move to Pittsburgh. General Brinton received this

order in the evening, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 21st he had six hundred men at the railroad depot ready to start.

The Sheriff sent out ten of his deputies to raise a posse for the purpose, and the deputies claim they were vigilant and thorough in their efforts to find men willing to serve, but were unable to raise any considerable number of persons. All sorts of excuses were made, and not over ten persons in all responded. No peremptory summons or call, such as it was his right and duty to make, was ever issued by the sheriff, and, as testified by him, when he reached the Union Depot with his deputies and posse, a short time before the Philadelphia Troops arrived, all but six of his posse had left.

On Saturday it is the custom for the different mills and shops at Pittsburgh and vicinity to shut down about noon; and on that eventful Saturday, July 21st, the crowd at the 28th st. street crossing suddenly and largely increased soon after the hour for shutting down the mills.

General Brinton, with his command, arrived at Pittsburg at three P. M. and, after being furnished with Coffee and Sandwiches at the Union Depot, were formed and marched out along the tracks to the twenty-eighth street crossing. Before starting from the depot, General Brinton gave orders that the mob must not be fired upon even if they spat in the Soldiers' faces, but if they were attacked, however, they must defend themselves.

The crowd was ordered to disperse by the Sheriff, and he was answered by hoots, jeers, and rough language. The move made by the troops had cleared the tracks between the two lines, and the crowd now began forcing itself down from Twenty-eighth street, between the lines formed each side of the tracks. General Brinton ordered two companies to form across the tracks at right angles with the two lines already formed, and between them, facing Twenty-eighth street, and to march up and press the crowd back and clear the crossing. The Sheriff and his deputies had been in front up to this time, but they now took a position in rear of the two companies. General Pearson had been with the command until this time, when, seeing the size of the crowd, and its determination, he went back to Mr. Pitcairn's office to telegraph General Latta, for the purpose of having more troops ordered to the place. The two companies, in carrying out their orders, marched up against the crowd, with their pieces "arms port," and endeavored to press them back in this way, but no impression could be made on them. General Mathews, at this juncture, seeing, as he said, that the mob was firm and determined, and would not bear temporizing with, gave his men orders to load.

The two companies were then ordered to charge bayonets; many of their guns were seized and some of the bayonets nearly twisted off, but no impression was made on the crowd. While these movements were being made, the mob was becoming more and more noisy, defiant, and boisterous, and were throwing stones and other missiles at the troops, several of the latter having been hit, and one or two seriously injured. Several pistol shots were also fired by the crowd, and immediately after the pistol shots the troops commenced firing on the mob. The firing was scattering, commencing at a point near where the pistol firing took place, and running along the line in a desultory manner, until it became almost a volley for a moment. The officers ordered the firing to cease, and stopped it very soon. There is a conflict in the evidence as to whether or not an order was given the troops to fire, but the great weight of the testimony is that no such order was given. The most of those who testify that such an order was given, say it was given by General Pearson, but General Pearson was not present when the firing took place, but was at the Superintendent's office. Every person, however, from General Pearson down, who have given an opinion on the subject, say that an order to fire was justified and should have been given, and the officers in command say that the order would have been given very soon. The firing had the effect to disperse the crowd at once, they scattering in all directions, and leaving the troops in full possession of the Twenty-eighth street crossing and the tracks in the vicinity. Several persons were killed and wounded, and as is usually the case, a number of innocent people suffered. The coroner held inquests on the bodies of twenty-two persons in all, the most of whom were killed by the soldiers at this time at Twenty-eighth street, but a few were killed the following night and Sunday morning at or near Twenty-sixth street. The number cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but several were seriously injured. It is believed, by those best situated to know the facts, that a number of the mob were secretly disposed of or taken care of by their friends, and whose names have never been given. If men had been ready and willing to man the trains, they could have been sent out after the dispersal of the crowd, but the occurence at Twenty-eighth street seems to have thrown everybody into confusion, and, as usual, the engineers and train men were glad to find some excuse for not going. No attempt seems to have been made to move the trains, which were supposed to be ready at Twenty-sixth street, and the cars remained there until they and their contents were burned. The troops remained on the ground from the time of the firing (about five, P. M.) until about dusk, when they were ordered by General Pearson, to move into the lower round-house and machine shop near Twenty-sixth street, and remain for the night, as all attempts to move trains had been abandoned, and the troops needed rest and food.

The crowd had come together again gradually, in the vicinity of the Twenty-eighth street crossing, but whenever the troops made any move towards them, they would scatter, and when the troops marched into the lower round house and machine shop, the mob took possession of, and had full sway again at the crossing.

An effort was made to provision the troops of General Brinton but this proved a failure as the mob seized, used and destroyed the food which was sent out for the purpose.

The mob had broken into two or three gun stores in the city between eight and nine o'clock that evening, and had, by this means secured guns and ammunition, and soon began firing in at the windows of the round house and machine shop and any of the soldiers they could get sight of, one of the mob firing an explosive bullet. Two of the soldiers were wounded, one in the arm and one in the leg.

About ten o'clock P. M., the mob began setting fire to the cars, and running them down the track nearest the round house, in order, if possible, to set it on fire, and thus drive out the troops. From some distance above Twenty-eighth street to below Twenty-sixth street it is down grade, and the cars will run of their own gravitation, on being started, down to and below the buildings in which the troops were located. The first car fired was a car of coal, and, after being set on fire, it was started on the down grade with one of the mob on it, and he, on arriving at the round house, broke up the car and stopped it. Other cars were fired and run down against the first one, and there was soon a string of fire the whole length of the shops on the side next the tracks. The round house was well supplied with water, and the troops were enabled to keep the fire from communicating with the buildings during the night.

About one o'clock, on the morning of the 22d, (Sunday,) it was discovered that the mob had a field piece on Liberty street, ready to fire on the round house. By General Brinton's orders his men were stationed at the windows ready to fire, and the mob were notified to abandon the gun and not attempt to fire it, or they would be fired on. They paid no attention to the warning, and when one of them was seen with the lanyard in his hand ready to discharge the piece, orders were given the troops to fire, and several of the mob fell, and the rest ran away. Several attempts were made by the mob during the night to creep up and discharge the gun, but the soldiers kept close watch on it and allowed them no opportunity to do so. General Brinton succeeded in communicating with General Latta during the night by sending out one his men, Sergeant Joseph F. Wilson, who by disguising himself, succeeded in getting out and back twice, but would not undertake it again. He brought orders from General Latta to hold on as long as possible, that Guthrie had been ordered to report to him, and ought to reach him at five or six o'clock, but if compelled to escape at last to do so to the eastward, to take Penn avenue if possible, and make for Colonel Guthrie, at Torrens. The scout, Wilson, brought in the last dispatch about two o'clock, A. M., the 22d, and this was the last communication that reached General Brinton while in the round house. The ordeal through which these men passed that night was fearful. Tired, hungry, worn out, surrounded by a mob of infuriated men yelling like demons, fire on nearly all sides of them, suffocated and blinded by smoke, with no chance to rest, and but little knowledge of what efforts were being made for their relief, with orders not to fire on the mob unless in necessary self defense, the wonder is that they were not totally demoralized; but the evidence of all the officers is that the men behaved like veterans, obeyed all orders cheerfully and with promptness, and during the whole night but one company manifested any spirit of insubordination, and these proposed to lay down their arms and quit, as they were not allowed to use them on the mob, while the latter were taking every opportunity of shooting down the soldiers. This insubordination was quickly brought to an end as soon as the attention of the proper officer was called to it, and when the troops marched out in the morning, no one could tell by their actions which of the men had wavered during the night. About half-past seven, Sunday morning, the 22d instant, the machine shop caught fire in many places, the roof of the round house also was on fire, and it became necessary to evacua

the buildings. The two Napoleon guns could not be removed, and were spiked, and about eight, A. M., the command marched out into the street in good order, taking their Gatling guns with them. The mob scattered in every direction at sight of the troops coming out, and no attempt was made to molest the soldiers until they began their march eastward by Penn avenue, in pursuance of the orders received from General Latta.

After marching two or three squares, the troops were harrassed by a fire in their rear. They were fired at from second story windows, from the corners of the streets, and from every place where one of the mob could fire from under cover so as to be safe himself from a return fire. They were also fired at from a police station, where eight or ten policemen stood in uniform, as they passed, and when they were a convenient distance from the station, shots were fired at them from the crowd there assembled. It is hard to believe charges of this kind, but the evidence is too positive and circumstantial to leave room for doubt. At one point, just before reaching the United States Arsenal, there was some confusion among the men in the rear of the column, caused by an attack by the mob that was following up, and a halt was made, and the Gatling guns used on the attacking party, which dispersed them, and this ended all attacks on the troops. In this retreat, three of the soldiers were killed and several wounded, one of whom, Lieutenant Ashe, died a few days afterwards, at the United States Arsenal. On arriving at the Arsenal several of the soldiers climbed over the fence, into the grounds, and General Brinton called on the commandant, Major Buffington, for leave to feed and shelter his troops there. General Brinton and his well men went on, and his wounded were left, and well cared for, at the Arsenal. General Brinton, hearing nothing from Colonel Guthrie, continued his march out to and through Sharpsburg, and finally brought up in the vicinity of the work-house, and encamped on the grounds near that institution, where he was furnished with rations for his men, and gave them a chance to get the rest they so much needed. These rations reached General Brinton's command during Sunday afternoon, through the personal exertions of A. . Cassatt, who, from the time of the occupation of the round-house by the troops, had been unwearied in his endeavors to get provisions to them. The command was also furnished with blankets and other necessary camp equipments, by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who had also been vigilant in looking after the welfare of the men, and all necessary transportation needed on their behalf, after their departure from Philadelphia, unprepared for a campaign, on account of the brief notice given them. To these two gentlemen, the friends of the National Guard owe a debt of gratitude for the personal interest taken by them, at all times, during the campaign, to render any service that lay in their power to make the men comfortable.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD C. PACKER,
QUARTERMASTER STATE FENCIBLES.

The destruction of the railroad property by the mob had been continued all night, the cars and goods contained in them that could not be carried off being burned as fast as they could be broken open, the goods thrown out and the cars set on fire. Crowds of men, women and children were engaged in the work of pillage, and everything portable, of any value, was seized as fast as thrown from the cars, and carried away and secreted. One feature of the mob at Pittsburgh is new in this country. A large number of women were in the crowd at Twenty-eighth street, on Saturday, the 21st instant, and according to testimony, they talked to the Sheriff, and others who tried to get the crowd to disperse, worse than the men, used viler epithets, and more indecent language, and did everything in their power to influence and excite the mob to resistance. They also, during Saturday night and Sunday, brought out tea and coffee for the men engaged in the destruction of property, and were the most active in carrying away the goods taken from the cars. This work of pillage and destruction continued all day Sunday, and the actual destruction was participated in by only thirty to fifty men, the citizens in the meantime standing looking helplessly on, and no effort made to stay the damage by the bystanders. There was a very large crowd in the vicinity of the burning, who were supposed to be in sympathy with the destruction, and this probably deterred any one from interfering to put a stop to it. The police, on Sunday, arrested some seventy-five persons who were carrying off goods, the arrests being made some distance from the place where the articles were taken. Those arrested were taken before Deputy Mayor Butler, and most of them were by him discharged. This seems to be all that the police did to restrain the rioting that day, and it is in evidence that one policeman in uniform got into one of the cars and threw goods out to the mob.

On Saturday morning, General Latta had sent written orders by Captain Aull to General Brinton, for the latter to make a junction with Colonel Guthrie, at Torrens, and with the whole force to march to Pittsburgh, and fearing that Captain Aull might fail to reach General Brinton, the order was read to Colonel Norris, who volunteered to go in search of General Brinton.

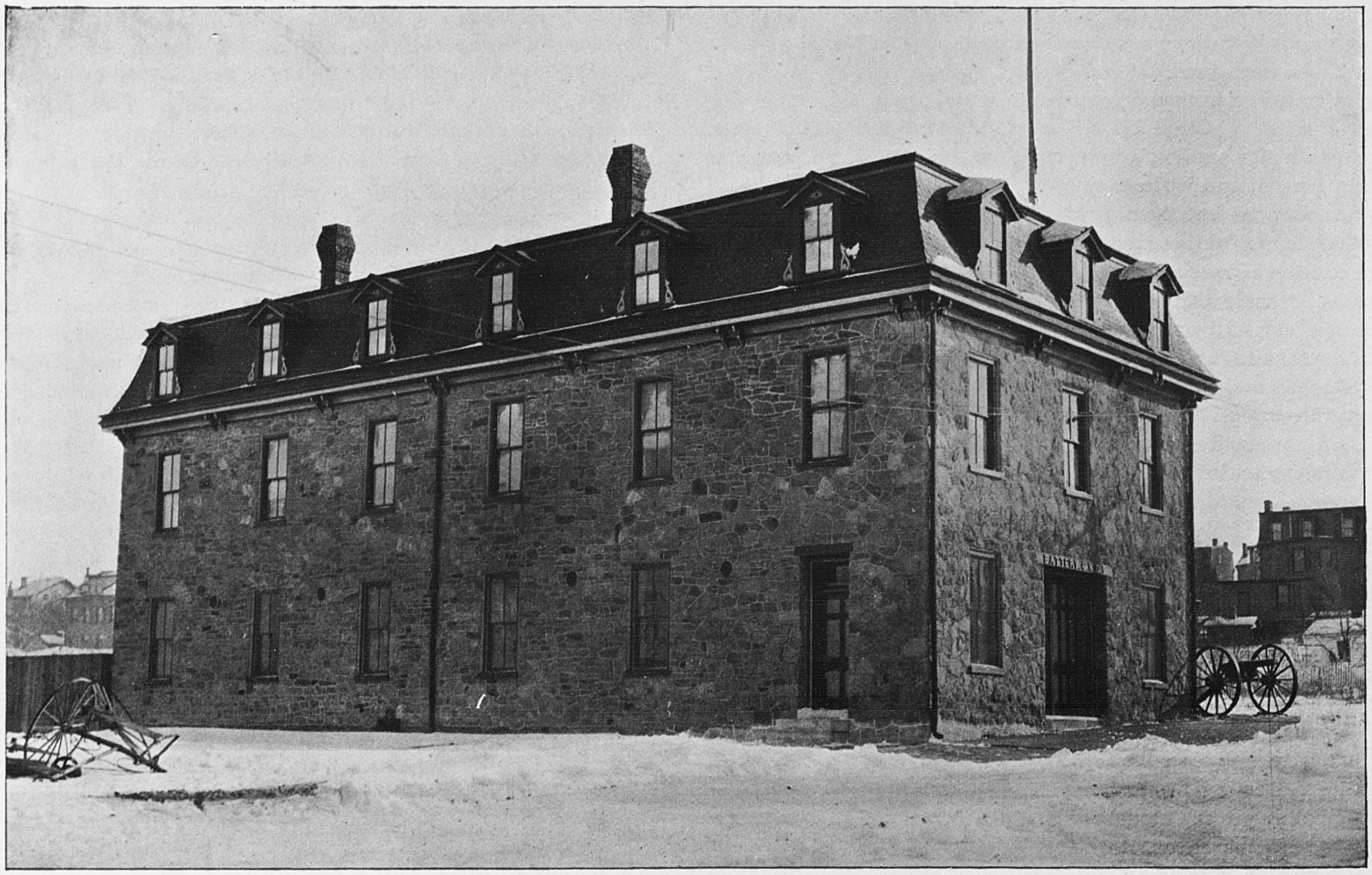
Colonel Norris, in company with J. M. Stewart, overtook General Brinton's command a little beyond Sharpsburg, and they both testify that Colonel Norris told General Brinton that Captain Aull had been sent by General Latta in search of him with orders, and communicated to him, (General Brinton,) the substance of orders, and that General Brinton refused to go back, saying that his men had been fired at from houses, street crossings, and police stations, and were almost famished for want of food, and he was going into the open country where he could intrench and defend himself, and procure food for his men, but if he received positive orders he might return.

Soon after the first car was set on fire, Saturday night, the alarm of fire was given, and the firemen with their engines at once turned out and arrived in the vicinity of the fire about eleven o'clock, but were not allowed to attempt to stop the destruction of the railroad company property. They tried several times to lay their hose, so as to play on the fire, but the mob cut their hose and threatened them with death if they persisted. Some of the police testify that they cleared away the mob at one place and notified the firemen that they were ready to protect them if they would go to work and put out the fire ; but the firemen deny this, and testify that no such offer was made, and that at no time did they see half a dozen police together.

During the day (Sunday) a car load of whisky or high wines was broken open by the mob, and they drank very freely of it, and towards night at the time the Union Depot and elevator were burned, most of the active rioters were so drunk as to be unable to continue the work of destruction, if they had been so disposed. Whisky had done good service in this case, if never before.

An attempt was made by a few of the rioters, to fire the Duquesne Depot, one car was set on fire, when the rioters were ordered to desist by the Citizens Safety Committee which order they promptly obeyed.

About 1600 cars (mostly freight); 126 locomotives and all the shops and buildings, except one or two small ones, of the railroad company, from above Twenty-eighth street to the Union Depot, were burned that Saturday night and Sunday. The total damage was estimated at $5,000,000.



ARMORY OF BATTERY C.
HEADQUARTERS, PHOENIXVILLE, PA

THE illustration shows Battery C's Armory, which is a brown stone building, three stories in height, with a French mansard roof, its dimensions being 80 x 40 feet. The first floor is used for the gun room and equipments of harness for fifty head of horses.

The second floor is used for a drill room, lighted by sixty electric lights, with over three thousand square feet of surface unmarred by post or obstruction of any kind, the floor is of South Carolina pine. It is such an admirable drill room that no soldier could wish for better.

The third floor is given up to bath and toilet rooms, with a wide hall running the length of the building, flanked on both sides by rows of private rooms for officers and sections. These rooms are all handsomely furnished, and the commander's room, which stands just at the head of the stairs, is furnished with especial elegance.

The building does not belong to the State, and its erection was achieved through various entertainments and subscriptions, and it stands as a monument to the lamented Captain John Denithorne.

Captain George Waters, commanding Battery C, has a noteworthy record as a National Guardsman. In 1877, at the age of fifteen years, he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Regiment, (Reeves Rifles). During the strike of that year he served as a volunteer in the First Pennsylvania Militia, enlisting for three months. On his return he was elected Second Lieutenant of Company D, Sixth Infantry, and when he was but sixteen years of age he received his Commission from the State. This is perhaps the only case on record where a youth of his tender age has been invested with the responsibility of commanding men.

On October 15th 1878, he joined Battery C, being of a studious nature he won the chevrons of a corporal two years later, and by his unflagging interest and hard study he won the office of Second Lieutenant of the Battery January 30th, 1896, and succeeded the late Captain John Denithorne—1898.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. WATERS.

WAR, INSURRECTION AND REBELLION.

From Groome's Military Handbook.

WAR is a contest between nations or states, or parts of states, carried on by force of arms. The term Public War is applied to such contests when waged by sovereign nations or governments. The term Belligerent is applied to nations or states, or parts of states, carrying on war with each other according to the recognized laws and usages of war.

Civil war is war between two or more portions of a country or state, each contending for the mastery of the whole, and each claiming to be the legitimate government.

Insurrection is the rising of a people in arms against their government, or a portion of it, or against one or more of its laws, or against an officer or officers of the government. It may be confined to mere armed resistance, or it may have greater ends in view.

Rebellion is an insurrection of large extent, and is usually a war between the legitimate government of a country and portions of provinces of the same which seek to throw off their allegiance to it and set up a government of their own.

TREASON

Treason against a government consists in levying war against it, or "in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

SCIENCE AND ART OF WAR

The Science of War is founded on general laws and principles deduced from a study of the operations of great military commanders, and from the effects and results of battles and campaign. It concerns itself with weapons and methods of attack and defence, and with the tactical considerations involved in their employment.

The Art of War consists in the application of the science of war, and "has for its object; (1) To determine the time, place and character of battles so that the greatest benefit may result from victory and the least injury from defeat; (2) To make one's self stronger than the enemy at the time and place of actual combat. The first of these objects is accomplished by Strategy including Logistics; the second by Logistics, Discipline, Grand and Minor Tactics and Military engineering.

"Strategy is the art of moving an army in the theatre of operations, with a view to placing it in such a position, relative to the enemy, as to increase the probability of victory, increase the consequences of victory, or lessen the consequences of defeat."

"Logistics embraces all the details of moving and supplying armies. It is essentially the province of the staff. * * * * In moving armies and their supplies, questions of both strategy and logistics are involved and cannot be separated. Logistics proper is principally involved in so ordering marches that the different bodies may move without mutual interference and occupy the available roads to the best advantage."

"Tactics, as distinguished from strategy, is the art of handling troops in the presence, or in the immediate neighborhood of an enemy. When applied to the combined action of larger masses made up of different arms, it is called Grand Tactics; when restricted to the actions of small bodies, or single arms, it is called Minor Tactics. This division is general and not well defined, since the two run imperceptably into each other."

Military engineering "has for its object the arrangement and strengthening of positions whereby an inferior force may successfully resist a superior one; also the method of removing obstacles and reducing positions, which are strengthened or fortified by artificial means."

Hostile contact, as the result of the tactical operations of armies, is termed Battle; when arising from the collision of smaller bodies for the attainment of some special object, it is called Combat. Order of Battle is a term used to designate the relative tactical positions of two opposing armies when about to engage in battle or during the encounter.

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN STRATEGIC TERMS

Objective or Strategic Points are points, the possession of which is essential to the success of a campaign or war.

The Plan of Campaign is the method according to which a war is to be prosecuted for a prescribed time for the accomplishment of certain results within that time.

The Theatre of War is the whole extent of country over which hostile operations are liable to occur. In maritime nations it also includes the sea.

The Theatre of Operations is that portion of the theatre of war over which the operations of opposing armies are carried on. When the armies are subdivided and the different parts more or less independently, the section over which each subdivision acts is generally called its Zone of Operations.

The Base of Operations is that part of a country from which an army originally moves, to which it retreats in case of a reverse, or which serves as a point or line of support in defensive operations. New bases, established during the progress of a campaigns are called Secondary or Successive Bases.

The Front of Operations is the line joining the heads of all the columns of an army in an advance, or the rears of such columns in retreat. "At the beginning of a war this line is generally the line of the frontier, it is coincident with the base of operations and is sometimes called the Strategic Front. In the advance of an army, before it reaches the vicinity of the enemy, this is generally called the Front of March, and may be regulated and prescribed in the orders of march."

The Line of Operations is that portion of a country between the base of an army and its front of operations, in which occur the railroads, wagon roads and water routes by which the army advances and receives its supplies.

Lines connecting an army with its base of supply are Lines of Communication. "The line of operation, so soon as an army has marched over it, becomes in general the line of communication, supply, re-inforcement and retreat."

MILITARY LAW.

Military Jurisdiction is of two kinds, (1) That which is conferred and defined by statute; (2) That which is derived from the common law of war. Military offences under the first head are tried by Court Martial, while those under the second are tried by Military Commissions.

Military Law proper is the specific law which regulates the government of the military establishment alike in peace and war. It consists of written and unwritten law.

The written military law is derived from (1) The Articles of War; (2) Enactments of Congress relating to the discipline and government of the arm, not included in the Articles of War; (3) Army Regulations, and (4) General and special orders. Unwritten law is based on (1) The customs of the service, and (2) The unwritten laws and customs of war.

"Martial Law is military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war in a place or district occupied by an enemy, and is the immediate and direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest; it also exists in the commander's own country upon the theatre of war when face to face with the enemy. It consists, in a hostile country, in the suspension by the military authority of the criminal and civil law and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place, and in the substitution of military rule or force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws, as far as military necessity requires this suspension, substitution or dictation. It is extended by military force, and whenever possible is carried out in cases of individual offenders by military court.

Military Necessity consists in the necessity of those measures which are indispensable for securing the ends of the war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war. It admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of armed enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidently unavoidable in the armed contests of war; it allows of the capturing of every armed enemy, and every enemy of importance to the hostile government, or of peculiar danger to the captor; it allows of all destruction of property and obstruction of the ways and channels of traffic, travel or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army, and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith either positively pledged, regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist.

The Law and Usages of War consist of those branches of the law of nature and nations which prescribe the rules of action between hostile armies.

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1897, by CHARLES J. HENDLER, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Entered in the Philadelphia Post Office as second-class matter.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

CHARLES J. HENDLER,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office, 1103 Betz Building.

VOL. I. APRIL, 1898 No. 6.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum, six months 75 cents, payable in advance. Subscriptions may be sent by Express, Draft, Money-Order or Registered Letter. Do not send checks on Local Banks; send Draft on New York or Philadelphia. Make all remittance free of Exchange, and payable to *CHARLES J. HENDLER.* Postage Stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at senders risk.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldier's should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

THE Journal has advocated in several of its issues, legislative action regarding independent commands in the State, which are prejudicial to the best interest of the Guard. They should all be disbanded under a special enactment such as is in force in the State of Massachusetts. Chap. 465, Acts of Legislature, 1895, Sec. 6, "No body of men whatsoever, other than the regularly organized corps of militia, the troops of the United States and the ancient and honorable artillery company of Boston shall maintain an armory or associate themselves together at any time as a company or organization, for drill or parade with fire arms, in any city or town of this commonwealth; nor shall any city or town raise or appropriate any money towards arming, equipping, uniforming or in any way supporting, sustaining or providing drill rooms or armories for any such body of men: Provided, that associations wholly composed of soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the United States may parade in public with arms, upon the reception of any regiments or companies of soldiers returning from said service, and for the purpose of escort duty at the burial of deceased soldiers, having first obtained the written permission to do so of the mayor and aldermen of the cities or selectmen of the towns in which they desire to parade: And provided, further, that students in educational institutions where military science is a prescribed part of the course of instruction may, with the consent of the Governor, drill and parade with fire arms in public, under the superintendence of their teachers. This section shall not be construed to prevent any organization heretofore authorized thereto by law from parading with sidearms, or to prevent any veteran association comprised wholly of past members of the militia of this commonwealth from maintaining an armory for the use of the organizations of the said militia from which the said veteran association originated."

IT seems to be quite certain that before long Pennsylvania will boast of an ideal Cavalry Squadron. As mentioned in the last issue of the Journal, Philadelphia should have two Troops and the Fifth should be located at Pottsville or Ashland, as that section of the state is very much in need of the Cavalry arm, which was demonstrated last Fall when the Governor's and First Troop did such excellent work during the strike of the miners.

Ashland at one time had a very excellent troop, commanded by Captain George Yeomans, the title being "Ashland Dragoons." Their last inspection occurred December 5, 1878, when they appeared mounted. The report of that inspection shows that they were in excellent condition with a good personnel. A very good officer for such an organization would be Lieutenant Baird Halberstadt, of the Fourth Infantry.

CAPTAIN Edward E. Packer is perhaps the oldest active commissioned officer in the State. He joined the State Fencibles October 4th, 1853, and has been in continuous service ever since. During the Rebellion he was a member of Company E of the Eighteenth, and Company K of the Fifty-second Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving throughout that strife with distinction. He is at the present time Quartermaster of the Batallion, with the rank of First Lieutenant, but in his younger days commanded both Companies A and B. He also served on the staff as Commissary and Paymaster. In his many years of military life, he never missed an inspection or a call to duty. He has attended every encampment since the reorganization of the Guard, and is to this day thoroughly interested in all duties pertaining to his office. He is much esteemed and loved by every man in the Fencibles, and takes much pleasure in pointing out the various experiences to the younger element. He is a member of Anna M. Ross Post, No. 94, G. A. R., and a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 115, F. A. M.

A RECENT fire in Uniontown, Pa., totally destroyed the business establishment of Captain Albert G. Beeson, Company C, Tenth Regiment. Of course, the friends of Captain Beeson sympathized with him in his hour of loss, but it remained for the boys of the Captain's Company to show their sympathy in a substantial manner. A benefit was tendered to Captain Beeson at the Grand Opera House, where a very pleasing program was rendered. Rutter's Band also took an active part.

THE Military and Bicycle Tournament arranged to take place at the Winter Circus Building, on May 18th and 19th, is postponed until the Fall, owing to the unsettled condition of Military affairs. It would be impossible at the present time to secure the services of United States Troops to give such an exhibition, and without this the entertainment would loose the prestige. While it is to be regretted, as many of our friends will be disappointed, circumstances make the postponement absolutely necessary. The sincere thanks of the Committee as well as OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY, are due the friends who so nobly volunteered their services for this occasion, and it is earnestly hoped that their promise to assist will hold good until the matter can be arranged under more favorable auspices.

SEEING the value of Bivouacing especially before the annual inspection the First City Troop has decided to Bivouac at Fort Hill for one week during the month of April. The men will be permitted to attend to their business (excepting such who find it convenient to stay) reporting about five o'clock every afternoon; this will enable them to have at least one hour of mounted drill each day.

Several companies of the Third Brigade have decided on a like course.

ONE of the progressive Companies of the Second Brigade is Company E of the Fifth Infantry, located at Clearfield. It was organized February 4, 1894, as the Clearfield Cadets, and through the indefatigable efforts of Lieutenant W. P. Kelly and his constituents, were mustered into the State service July 6, 1896. It is therefore the second youngest Company in the State.

Owing to the extreme youth of Mr. Kelly, he thought it advisable not to assume the responsibilities attached to the duties of a Company Commander, and through his leadership made the wise selection in the person of Americus Hodge Woodward, as Captain, who is one of the finest tacticians in the State, and a professional man of noted ability.

ON the evening of April 12th, our gallant First Infantry presented to its several classes of Marksmen, the State decorations and trophies. It was one of those functions that only the First can give with that Military finessé.

On April 19th the same Command, including their superb Veteran Corps, with a musical organization of one hundred pieces, will make its anniversary parade. This is looked forward to with a great deal of interest by the many admirers of the gallant First in Philadelphia, and this year especially promises to be a gala occasion.

CAPTAIN EVANS (commonly known as "Fighting Bob") of the United States Navy, in speaking of the Naval Reserves on their cruise on board U. S. S. Indiana, states that they did remarkably well in handling the rapid fire guns, and would, no doubt, in the event of an emergency give a good account of themselves.

IT is with pleasure we note that Tute Phelps and Bob Anderson have opened the Park Hotel, No. 3 Boulevard, Park Entrance, New York City. Their many Military friends throughout this Commonwealth wish them every success possible in their new undertaking, and would suggest that their friends pay them a call when visiting the Metropolis. The latch string will surely be found in the proper place.

THE frontispiece of this issue was taken from a steel engraving in civilian attire and a line sketch of Colonel Read's coat, thus necessitating an entire line engraving, thereby causing the Journal to deviate from its high standard i. e. the exclusive use of half-tones for the frontispiece.

THE inspection of Battery A, on Monday evening, April 18, under command of Captain Barclay H. Warburton, was everything that could be expected. Many of the visitors expressed surprise at the marvelous progress made by the new organization.

DR. GEORGE H. HALBERSTADT, formerly Assistant Surgeon of the 4th Infantry, was promoted to that of Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major, on April 5th. He is a thoroughly enthusiastic National Guardsman.

THE Naval Reserves of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and of Maryland have been commissioned which leaves the Pennsylvania Reserves the last to be called upon. A report is widely circulated to the effect that the State Naval Battalion would go into commission on the St. Louis which will be converted into an auxiliary cruiser making it a formidable commerce destroyer. Commander Mucklé, when seen, could neither affirm nor deny the rumor, but, it is thought, however, that Pennsylvania boys stand very good chances of being placed on board the St. Louis, as the Navy Department find it difficult to obtain drilled and capable men to man the guns. It will require 225 men to make up the crew for St. Louis which includes sailors, coal passers and engineers. The Naval Militia have 252 enlisted men. This commission would place the boys in the thick of the fight and it goes without saying that they would, at the end of the impending strife, retire with high honors.

On the arrival from Southampton the St. Louis will immediately go to Cramp's Shipyards to undergo the contemplated alterations. Division B is largely composed of men who helped to build her two years ago.

COLONEL WILLARD HOWARD
FOURTH MARYLAND INFANTRY

Personal Mention

CAPTAIN WILLITS, of the Reading Artillerists has accepted an invitation from the Fourth Maryland Regiment to attend the dedication of its Armory on April 25, at Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT Junior Grade Joseph A. Steinmetz, Paymaster First Battalion, State Naval Militia, has been reappointed.

WILLIAM E. TOBIAS, of New Millport, has been appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant with rank from March 23, 1898.

FIRST LIEUTENANT Walter Boardman, Assistant Surgeon has been reappointed.

FIRST LIEUTENANT Joseph A. Irwin, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, has been honorably discharged from the National Guard of Pennsylvania under section 31 of the Act of Assembly approved April 13, 1887, "upon recommendation of the Brigade Board of Examination" to date from March 31, 1898.

SECOND LIEUTENANT J. Franklin McFadden First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry has been granted leave of absence, from March 12 to May 12, 1898, with permission to go beyond the sea.

FIRST LIEUTENANT William W. Inglis, Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, from March 10 to June 10, 1898, with permission to go beyond the sea.

H. O. WILLIAMS, JR., Military Editor of the Pittsburgh Press says: "Many thanks for the numbers of your valuable publication received and take pleasure in complimenting you upon the excellence of your publication and will take great pleasure in reviewing the same, with a strong recommendation to the guard to subscribe for it. If it were on sale in our city I am sure it would have a large sale."

AS THE TIME approaches toward the Reading Sesqui-Centennial, Hotel accommodations, will be looked for and as is usual the one having the best appointments will receive the most recognition and consequently the most patrons; one of these which bids fair to having a crowded house during the entire celebration is Harry Christensen's Hotel which is located at Ninth and Penn streets where every thing is under the most perfect management and the cuisine beyond comparison.

TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN.

MILITARY OCCUPATION, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND REQUISITIONS.

MILITARY jurisdiction in the enemy's country, under the laws and usages of war, extends to property and persons within the territory occupied or controlled by the Army.

It is exercised by commanding generals, under the instructions of the War Department. It is based upon military necessity, and applies to those measures which are indispensable for securing the objects and ends of the war, and for the protection of life and property of noncombatants.

Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of armed enemies, and other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable in armed contests. It admits the capture of every armed enemy, and of every enemy of importance to the hostile government or of danger to the captor. It allows the destruction of property; the obstruction of the ways and channels of traffic, travel, or communication; the withholding of subsistence or means of life from the enemy, and the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army.

Military authority may suspend the execution of the laws of the hostile and occupied country. It may suspend or change the relations which arise from the services due, according to the existing laws of the invaded country, from one citizen or subject of the same to another. It may collect and appropriate public revenue and taxes, and confiscate public property. Unarmed citizens are to be spared and protected in their persons and property, in so far as the exigencies of war will admit, and will be as little disturbed in their private relations as possible.

When the needs of the army absolutely require it, and in other cases, under special instructions from the War Department, the general commanding the army may make requisitions, in money or kind, on the enemy's country occupied by the troops. No other officer can levy contributions or make requisitions, except under special authority from the War Department.

All property, public or private, lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of an enemy's country, by the forces of the United States, instantly becomes the public properth of the United States, and must be accounted for as such. Property captured, or taken by way of acquisition, belongs to the United States, and can not, under any circumstances, be appropriated to individual benefit.

Officers will be held strictly responsible that all property taken from alleged enemies by them, or with their authority, is inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken can be claimed as private, receipts must be given to the claimants or their agents, and it must be accounted for in the same manner as public property.

When a foraging party is sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and that a true report is made of all property taken.

No officer or soldier shall, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to pillage, or enter a private house for that purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and any officer who shall permit them will be held equally guilty with the actual pillager.

It is forbidden to purchase horses without ascertaining the right of the party to sell. Stolen horses shall be restored. Estrays in the enemy's country, when the owners are not discovered, will be taken for the Army.

Neither officers nor soldiers are allowed to make use of their positions or power in the enemy's country for private gain, even for commercial transactions otherwise legitimate. Offenses to the contrary, committed by commissioned officers, will be punished with cashiering, or such other punishments as the nature of the offense may require; if by soldiers, they shall be punished according to the offense.

All wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country, may be punished with the death of the offender, or such other punishment may be inflicted as may be deemed adequate to the gravity of the offense. Any officer or enlisted man committing such violence, and disobeying a superior ordering him to abstain therefrom, may be lawfully killed on the spot by such officer.

SAFEGUARDS.

Safeguards are written protections granted to persons or property, by the commanding general of an army in the field. They are usually given to protect hospitals, museums, establishments of religion, charity or education, mills, post-offices, and other institutions of public benefit; also to individuals whom it may be to the interest of the Army to respect.

FORM OF A SAFEGUARD.

By order of——

A safeguard is hereby granted to (A. B.——; stating precisely the place, nature, and description of the person, property, or buildings). All officers and soldiers belonging to the Army of the United States are therefore commanded to respect this safeguard, and to afford, if necessary, protection to (person, family, or property of ——, as the case may be.)

Given at Headquarters of the —— day of——

A. B. ——
Major General Commanding-in-Chief.

C. D. ——
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The act of February 13, 1862, will be printed or written across the face of the safeguard. Safeguards will be numbered and registered.

A safeguard will be conspicuously posted upon the property which it is intended to protect. If the commanding general deem it necessary, a suitable escort or guard may be furnished to enforce respect to its terms. Men thus furnished from a corps and left in rear will be replaced by men of the corps following; or they may be withdrawn when the country is evacuated. Should they have orders to await the arrival of the enemy's troops, they will apply to the commander of the same for safe conduct to the outposts.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

A prisoner of war is a person who, by capture or surrender, falls into the hands of the enemy.

The following persons, or classes of persons, are subject to capture and detention as prisoners of war: All soldiers of the enemy of every grade, to whatever arm of the service they may belong; all individuals who take part in a rising *en masse* in hostile territory; all persons attached to an army who contribute to its efficiency, and promote directly the object of the war; the sovereign, or chief executive of a hostile state; members of his family; the chief officers of the Government; its diplomatic agents, and in general, any civil officer whose services are of importance to the enemy, or whose detention would be prejudicial to his military operations; citizens who are authorized to accompany an army for any purpose, as sutlers, traders, or correspondents of newspapers.

The following persons are not entitled to the rights of prisoners of war: Spies; armed prowlers, by whatever name they may be called, who lurk in the vicinity of the army and commit acts of hostility without the authorization of their government, or who carry on their operations in violation of the laws of war; troops of the enemy who are known to give no quarter; deserters from the military service of the United States who have voluntarily entered the service of the enemy.

The principle being recognized that the medical officers, stewards, nurses, attendants, and chaplains should not be held as prisoners of war, they will be immediately and unconditionally discharged, unless the enemy has previously failed to take like action in like cases.

Prisoners of war will be disarmed and sent to the rear, and reported as soon as practicable to the general headquarters.

Commanders of departments or armies in the field, having prisoners of war in their possession, will require full descriptive rolls to be prepared, showing the rank, regiment, and company or corps of each prisoner and the time and place of his capture. These rolls will be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant - General, with a letter of transmittal, showing what disposition has been made of the prisoners, and giving any other information that may be useful. They should be signed by the officer taking charge of the prisoners at the time they are captured.

Generals commanding departments or armies in the field may, at their discretion, send prisoners of war to the general depots, furnishing them with proper descriptive rolls, showing in each case the rank, regiment, and company or corps, and place and date of capture; after which their charge of them will cease.

Whoever intentionally kills or wounds an enemy already disabled, or who orders or encourages others to do so, shall suffer death.

Every prisoner of war will be treated with the consideration due his rank. He is required to obey the necessary orders given him, and upon being duly interrogated, is required to disclose his name, rank and designation in the military service. Wounded prisoners are to be treated with the same care as the wounded of the army. Every prisoner of war is entitled to one ration per day, regardless of rank; other allowances to them will depend on conventions with the enemy.

SOLDIERS BATTLE MONUMENT.

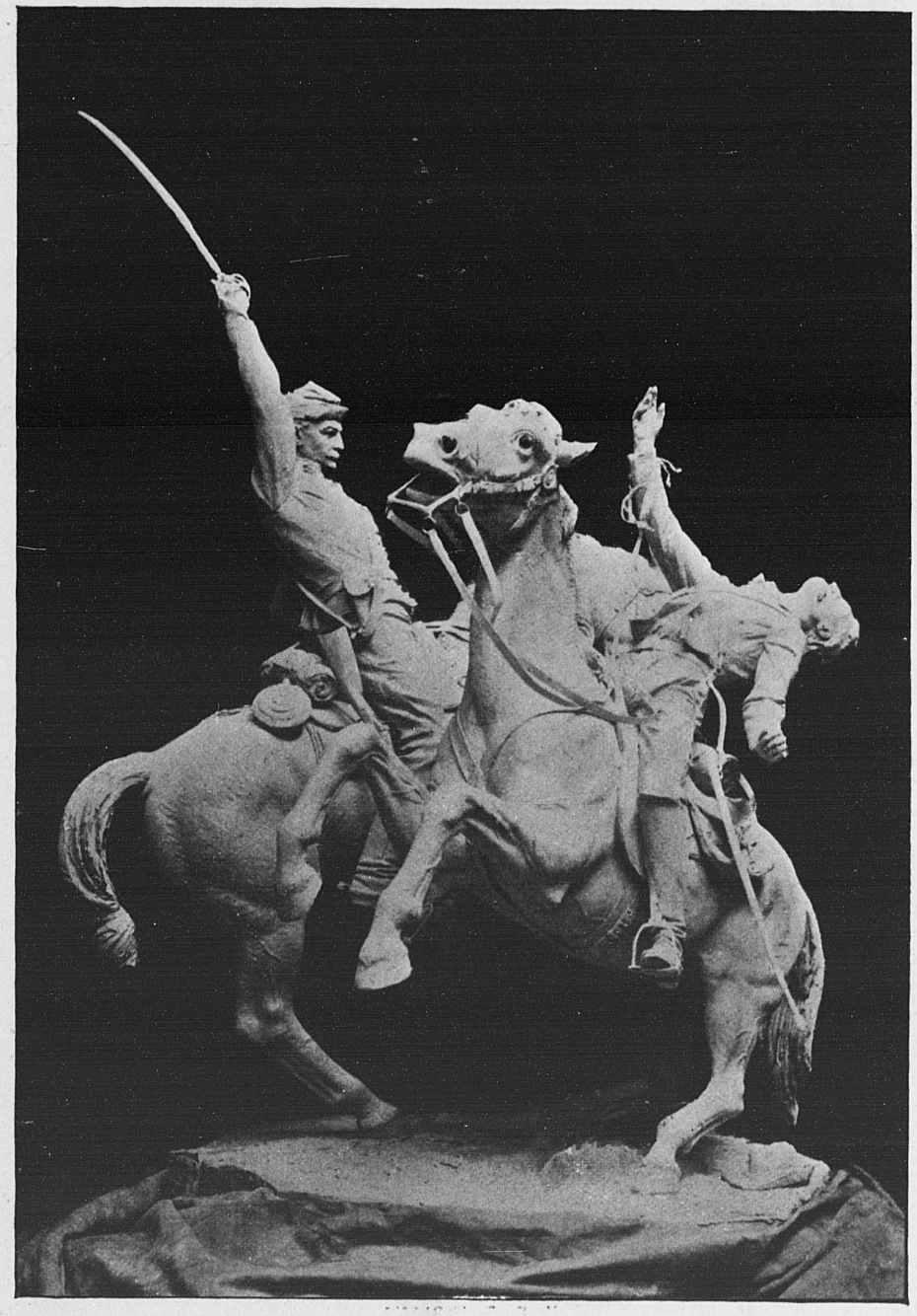
THE accompanying sketch is a fac-smile of the cap-piece for Soldiers Battle Monument to be erected to commemorate the services of the "Rank and File of our Army, Navy and Marine Corps" of 1861—1865; and is the work of one of our Third Regiment Guardsman who also served from Bull Run to Appomattox through the entire unpleasantness, participating in fifty-two regular engagements with the First N. J. Brigade, first division Sixth Corps.

The following description is from the Designer:

"The idea of erecting a National Battle Monument to the Rank and File of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps was first conceived about ten years ago, having myself served through the entire rebellion and having visited nearly all the cities of importance in the United States and not finding any Memorial to the 'Boys' who did the work; but plenty of costly monuments to the generals, admirals, etc. who won distinction through the 'grit and bravery' of the Boys who seem to be forgotten.

This contemplates honoring every man who wore the blue during the period from 1861—1865 regardless of rank; not seeking to dim the lustre of any who have won special distinction but to give 'honor to whom honor is due.'

This design is a distinct departure from the old established lines of monumental architecture. The base is the five pointed star of the 'Congressional Medal of Honor' and adheres to it throughout. The five points or tables are built of Granite, twenty-two feet high and about forty-five feet from the extreme point to the base of the central shaft, and on each of these tables there shall be a group in bronze a trifle over life size representing one branch of the service, to wit:



First—The artillery is represented by a field piece changing position under fire with six horses on a dead run, an officer mounted directing the Battery to position and a mounted Bugler. A very spirited group.

Second—The navy is represented by the gun deck of a man-of-war, a heavy calibre gun and the Gun Crew running out the gun after loading preparatory to taking a shot, this particular group has been officially endorsed by the Naval Post, 400, of Philadelphia.

Third—The cavalry is represented by a mounted Scouting Party showing a duty our 'cavalry boys' often had to perform and has been passed upon as very realistic.

Fourth—The infantry is represented by the color guard establishing a new line under fire with the scattering 'dough boys' rallying on the colors. A magnificent group showing some of the things we could and did for 'old glory.'

Fifth—The last table has a group on it representing every branch of the service in a regular 'foraging party' reminding the 'old boys' of Sherman's march thro' Georgia or Sheridan in the valley, showing that the boys of the 60's knew a good thing when they saw it.

Sixth—At the base of the central shaft the apex of which will be sixty-five feet from the ground at the base of which shall be the 'Allegory of War' comprising about one hundred and fifty figures in Allegory or very high relief. Representing soldiers, sailors or marines, and properly backing up the five principal groupes very effective.

Seventh—Half way up the central shaft that still retains the shape of the five pointed Star is a 'Frieze' of twenty Stars representing the twenty States that remained loyal to the Union in 1861 each Star having the Coat of Arms in high relief of the State it represents, on the top of this shaft in heroic size in bronze stand this groupe as seen in the illustration.

Eighth—The base proper has two friezes encircling the entire structure the first one showing all the 'Corps Badges' and designating marks used in the Army and Navy; during 1861—1865 the other frieze is composed of forty-five Stars representing the forty-five States in the American Union to-day, with the Coat of Arms of each of the States on the particular Star representing that State, the whole 'Frieze' to be encircled by an immense bronze chain showing an 'impregnable Union.'

This great monument is to stand on an immense circle to be at least two hundred and fifty feet in diameter with a magnificent Balustrade and rail encircling it, broken only at each of the five points by an approach or grand stairway the Balustrade forming the hand rail to the stairs, at the base and top of each flight of stairs there shall be an appropriate newell post making twenty such newell's in all on each of which should be placed a bronze urn, that should contain some offering from each of the twenty States that appear on the great central frieze.

This whole composition has been favorably acted on by the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment and it is proposed to have it erected in the City of Washington, D. C."

W. FRANK GAUL,

Jr. V. Dept. Commander, Dept. N. J., G. A. R.

Late Co. G, 4th Regt., N. J., Vet. Vols.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE N. G. P.

THE organization of the Medical Department of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is similar to that department of the U. S. Army.

The personnel is a surgeon-general, the chief medical officer with the rank of colonel. A surgeon-in-chief of Divisions with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. A surgeon with the rank of major, and the assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant for each regiment. An assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant for each detached company of cavalry and artillery.

They are charged with the duty of investigating the sanitary condition of the command and making recommendations in reference thereto; with the duty of caring for the sick and wounded and of making physical examinations of officers and enlisted men.

The surgeon makes physical examinations of recruits and records the results of same in a book provided for that purpose. He has control of regimental hospitals and of all persons connected therewith, and is charged with the command and discipline of the Hospital Corps.

In camp or garrison the surgeon is required to examine the sinks at least once a day and should report any neglect of sanitary rules. He should direct disinfectants to be used in proper quantities.

Medical officers have two channels of communication with their superiors, one through which they send communications upon military matters (the usual military channel), and the other, known as the corps channel, through which communications relating only to the technical business of the medical department are forwarded.

The surgeon-general under the direction of the commanding officer, supervises the hygiene of the regiment and recommends such measures as he may deem necessary to prevent and diminish disease.

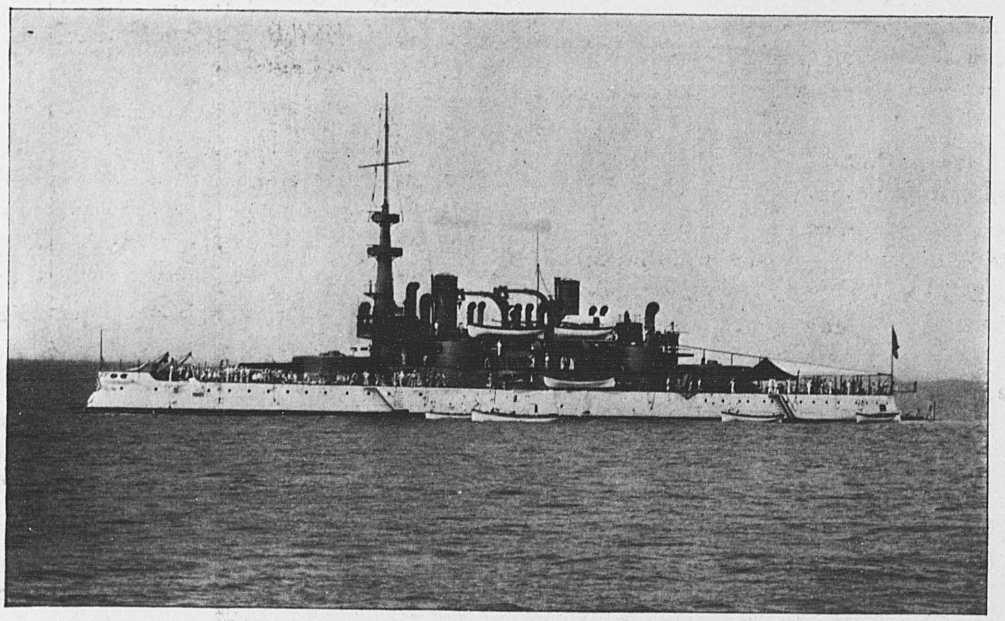
The regulations of the U. S. Army appertaining to the medical department are strictly adhered to. When the National Guard is not mobilized the medical officers have very little communication with the regiments except in the cities where they visit the armories frequently. When mobilized and at the annual encampment the medical officers are required to be present, and independently of the attention and treatment of the sick are required to give special attention to the sanitation and hygiene of the camps. There is detailed daily a medical officer as "Brigade Officer of the Day" whose duties it is to inspect the quarters, company streets, and the environment of the camps and also the kitchen, the division tents, the food, its preparation, the garbage pits and Latrines and if anything unsanitary is discovered it is reported and corrected.

THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

The organization of the Hospital Corps of the National Guard with but slight modification is similar to that of the U. S. A. The instructions to the corps are in strict compliance with the "Manual of Drill for the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army," and every article is carefully observed.

The medical officers are the instructors and manifest great interest in imparting the necessary instructions. The members of the corps have given pronounced endurance of an ambition to emulate the well instructed Hospital Corps of the Army. The members are enlisted for no other duties than those appertaining to the medical department; are exempted from regimental drill, guard duty and the bivouac details and duties of the camp.

Medical and hospital supplies are furnished by the Surgeon-General upon requisition made through the corps channel. Issues of medical supplies are regulated as nearly as practicable by the *Standard Supply Table*, United States Army.

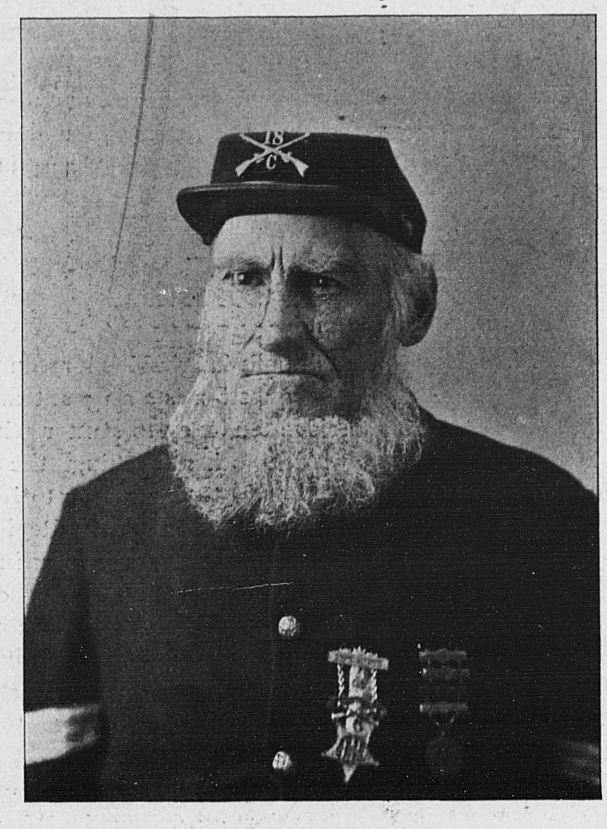


U. S. S. INDIANA
CAPTAIN EVANS, COMMANDING

DUM-DUM BULLET CONDEMNED.

THE use of the Dum-dum bullet by the English in their warfare against the Indian and African border tribes is causing most unfavorable comment in military circles. The Dum dum bullet is the name given by the Indian soldier to the new projectile for the Lee-Metford rifle, specially prepared for use in India. As experience in Chitral has shown, the original nickeled Lee-Metford bullet made a clean-cut hole in the human target. The person hit, when no bones were touched, did not notice that he was wounded, and could remain in the fight for some time.

A few officers of the Dum-dum factory were called upon to supply a remedy, which they have done. The nickel jacket of the Lee-Metford bullet is ripped up along its length, leaving the head whole. On the impact of the new bullet the nickel strip and the lead spread out like a round fan, and the person hit is immediately knocked down. Technically the employment of this bullet is not a violation of the convention of St. Petersburg of 1868, which prohibited the use of explosive bullets in small arms, because the bullet is not burst by an explosive substance within it. Nevertheless, it is generally held that the spirit of the St. Petersburg compact is being violated, and that the attention of the countries which signed it should be called to the fact. The English have not yet issued the Dum-dum bullet for the use of the home troops.



SERGEANT W. J. DILLON

SERGEANT William Jackson Dillon, of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment, known throughout the Second Brigade as "Pop" Dillon, died on February 22d, at his home No. 94 S. Fifteenth street, Pittsburgh. He was within a few months of his seventy-second birthday, and the illness which carried him off was the first of any serious nature in his long life. In December he was attacked by a bronchial affection and after a struggle of two months he succumbed to it.

Sergeant Dillon was born in Fayette County in May 26, 1826. He enlisted in the Fayette Guards of Uniontown in 1848, and served until 1855, when he moved to Pittsburgh. Soon after he joined the Birmingham Blues, serving for four years. During the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and served until that regiment was mustered out at the close of the war. May 1, 1871, he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment. He was appointed Color Sergeant of the Regiment on September 10, 1872, but at his own request he was returned to his company on June 8, 1874. November 16, 1878 he was made a Corporal and on June 17, 1880, was given the chevrons of a Sergeant. His service in the Eighteenth Regiment lasted almost 27 years and his record will be hard to equal. He was on duty in the railroad riots of 1877, the Mt. Pleasant riot of 1891; from 1871 to 1898 he never missed an inspection of his company until that of February 7th, of the latter year, when he was on his death bed; from 1871 to 1895 reported for every parade of the command; on July 4, 1895, when the regiment paraded as an escort for Governor Hastings, he was suffering with an injured leg and was unable to walk; he attended every encampment of the regiment from 1871 to 1897 and every trip the regiment ever made, his last being to Philadelphia at the dedication of the Washington Monument, last May. In all the years of his service he was never reprimanded.

In recognition of his meritorious service a battalion consisting of companies A, B, C and G, under command of Major William H. Davis, was detailed as his funeral escort. The services were held on February 24th, at the South Side Presbyterian Church. Colonel Norman M. Smith and many of the officers and men of the regiment in addition to the escort were present. Captain John L. Milligan, Chaplain of the regiment, assisted by Rev. S. O. Hunter, pastor of the church, had charge of the services. The interment took place in the South Side Cemetery, in Lower St. Clair, where the old man was laid away in a blinding snow storm. The members and ex-members of his company are arranging to suitably mark his last resting place.

DEFENSE OF FORTIFIED PLACES.

IN war, every commander of a fortified place shall always hold himself prepared with his plan of defense, as if, at all times, liable to attack. He arranges this plan according to the probable mode of attack; determines the posts of the troops in the works, the reliefs, reserves and details of service in all the corps. He draws up instructions for a case of attack, and exercises the garrison according to his plan of defense.

In framing his plan, he studies the works, and the exterior with the radius of attack, and investment, the strength of the garrison, the artillery, the munitions of war, subsistence and supplies of all kinds, and takes immediate measures to procure whatever is deficient of troops or supplies, either by proper requisitions, or from the means at his disposal.

On the approach of an enemy, he removes all houses and other objects, within or without the place, that cover the approaches, or interrupt the fire of guns or movements of troops. He assures himself personally that all posterns, outlets, embrasures, etc., are in proper state of security.

He shall be furnished by the War Department with a detailed plan of the works; with a map of the environs within the radius of investment; with a map of the vicinity, including the neighboring works, roads, water-channels, coasts, etc.; with a memoir explaining the situation and defense of the place, and the relations and bearings of the several works on each other, and on the approaches by land and water; all of which he carefully preserves and communicates only to the council of defense.

He consults his next in rank and the senior officers of the engineers and artillery, either separately or as a council of defense. In the latter case he designates an officer to act as secretary to the council and to record its proceedings and the joint and separate opinions of the members, which are kept secret during the siege. The members record their opinions over their own signatures. In all cases the commander decides on his own responsibility.

The commander of the place and the senior officers of engineers and artillery shall keep journals of the defense, in which shall be entered in order of date, without blank or interlineation, the orders given or received, the manner in which they are executed, their results, and every event and circumstance of importance in the progress of the defense. These journals and the proceedings of the council of defense shall be sent, after the siege, to the War Department.

There shall be kept in the office of the commander of the place, to be sent after the siege to the War Department, a map of the environs, a plan of the fortifications, and a special plan of the front of attack, on which the chief engineer will trace in succession the positions occupied and the works executed by the enemy, and also the works of counter attack or defense, and the successive positions of the artillery and other troops of the garrison during the progress of the siege.

The commander shall defend in succession the advanced works, the covered way and outworks, the body of the work and the interior intrenchments. He will not be content in clearing away the foot of the breaches, and defending them by abatis, mines, and all the means used in sieges, but shall begin in good time, behind the bastions or front of attack, the necessary intrenchments to resist assaults on the main work.

He shall use his means of defense in such manner as to have at all times a reserve of fresh troop, chosen from his best soldiers, to resist assault, retake the outworks, and especially to resist assaults on the body of the place, and a reserve for the positions of the last period of the siege and of ammunition for the last attack.

He must compel the besiegeing force to approach by the slow and successive works of siege, and must sustain at least one assault on a practicable breach in the body of the place.

When the commander thinks that the end of the defense has come, he shall still consult the council of defense on the means that may remain to prolong the siege. But in all cases he alone will decide on the time, manner, and terms of surrender. In the capitulation he shall not seek or accept better terms for himself than for his garrison, but shall share its fate and exert his best endeavors to care for the troops, especially the sick and wounded.

No commander in the fields shall withdraw troops or supplies from any fortified place, or exercise any authority over its commander unless it has been placed under his command by competent authority.

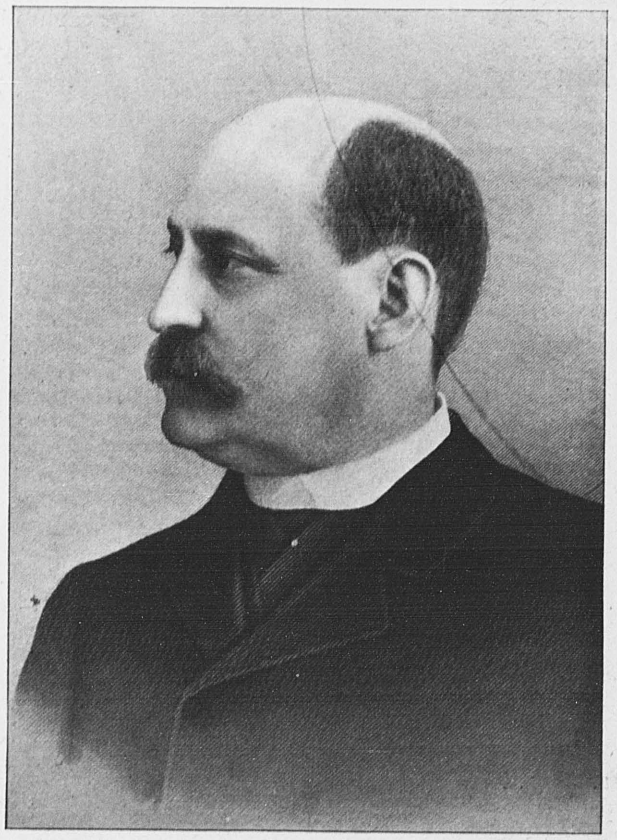
CAPTAIN Jacob Weidel, Mayor of Reading, was born on July 13th, 1840, at Union Forge, Lebanon County, Pa. In 1860 he entered the Gettysburg Law School and in 1862 entered Harvard Law School. Graduating, he was admitted to the Lebanon County Bar in 1863. Soon after this, on August 16, 1864, he joined the Union Army as Captain of the 209th Pennsylvania Regiment, in General John F. Hartranft's division. When not engaged with his command he was assigned to division headquarters and acted as judge advocate, which dated from December 1864 to March 1865. He was complimented by headquarters for his conduct of court martials, there being but one verdict reversed out of the large number returned. At Alexandria, Va , on May 31st, 1865, he was honorably discharged.

Returning home he was elected a member of the Borough Council, serving several years. Going to Reading in 1873 he joined the Reportorial Staff of the *Times* and the *Dispatch*, when in 1880 joining the staff of the Reading *Daily News*, of which he became Editor and served in that capacity until its suspension in 1888. In 1889 he was instrumental in the establishment of the Reading *Telegram* and was the editor until 1892, when he transferred his services to the Reading *Times* where he served until his election as Mayor, which took place in February, 1896. Mayor Weidel's administration of the office of Mayor has won for him the honor he so richly deserves.

THE READING & SOUTHWESTERN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY will be fully prepared to transport over its beautiful route and accommodating all visitors to the Sesqui-Centennial.

THE READING TRUST COMPANY one of Reading's most able financial institutions has a capital of $250,000, a surplus of $80,000 and a Trust fund insurance of $1,400,000. The officers are William Arnold, President, Geo. B. Eckert, Vice-President, S. C. Ancona, Secretary and Treasurer and Jos. W. Day, Assistant Secretary and Trust Officer. The Company's offices are located at Fifth and Court Streets.

RICHARDS & WILLITS, of which firm Captain Samuel Willits is a member, are Engineers in Electrical Construction and dealers in Electrical Supplies and located at 452½ Penn Square.



CAPTAIN R. L. JONES

AMERICAN HOUSE, C. S. Birch, Proprietor, has accommodations for two hundred people and has eighty-five commodious rooms, is centrally located and on both the American and European plan. Strictly first class.

P. F. EISENBROWN, SONS & CO., Reading, Pa., was established in 1860 by P. F. Eisenbrown, senior member of the present firm. The manufacturing plant is one of the largest of its kind in the State. Soldiers' monuments have been erected by the firm at the Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa. Also at Williamsport and eleven Regimental monuments at Gettysburg.

The works are located at the corner of 6th and Elm Streets.

A. N. KISSINGER & SON, owners of Reading's largest Flour, Feed and Storagehouse located at 31–35 South Eighth Street, was established in 1872. They are also Mill Agents for The Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE, John B. Brobst, Proprietor, is a handsomely appointed hotel with ample accommodations for 250 guests and has 110 sleeping apartments. American and European plans.

MANSION HOUSE, E. Milmore Morgan, Proprietor. The hotel fitted up in 1896 is the most handsomely furnished as well as the most convenient. The Board of Trade tendered to Mr. Morgan on March 2, 1896, one of the finest receptions given in the city for the interest he displayed in opening the finest hotel of its size in the State. Mr. Morgan has a very popular hostelry.

T. C. ANCONA, formerly Special Agent of the Reading and subsequently the Lancashire Insurance Companies, well known in the middle Insurance Department has taken the General Agency of the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg, and is located at Reading.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

THE members of the Guard are telling a laughable story on one of their number. The young soldier in question is a sergeant and the only defect in his make-up is a decided tendency to stutter when excited. The other evening the company's captain took a notion to let the "non-coms," of one of the Regiments of the First Brigade, take turns in conducting company drill. Calling out the sergeant, he instructed him to start the ball rolling. Nothing loth, the sergeant proceeded to put the company through its paces and got along swimmingly until he suddenly brought the whole line "company front," up against a brick wall. He retained his head long enough to give the command "halt" and then he became rattled. The next command and the only one by means of which he could extricate his men from the uncomfortable dilemma of rubbing their noses against the rough brick was "backward march." Unfortunately, words beginning with the letter "B" are among those the sergeant cannot utter when a stammering fit comes on and this time was no exception. As he afterward expressed it, he couldn't have given the required command to save his life. He tried it, but the words would not come. Then, to gain time, he gave the command, "about face." But the company was too close to the wall to admit even of this being executed. Finally, in a fit of desperation, the sergeant shouted out "mark time," and leaving the company shuffling their feet and giggling under their breath at his discomfiture, he hurriedly sought the captain and explained the situation. The latter rushed to the rescue of his men and since then it has been impossible to get the sergeant to essay the bossing of a company drill.

GEORGE EVANS & CO., of Philadelphia was established in 1860. They have made uniforms for nearly all the leading Military organizations in the United States and Canada, and Mr. Evans, to-day, is the acknowledged pioneer of this line of business. His long experience, and thorough knowledge commends this firm to those desiring uniforms and equipments.

MR. OSCAR A. FOW, of the Terminal Market, Philadelphia, says that he can supply provisions for an army corps at the shortest possible notice and in price compete with any provision dealer in America.

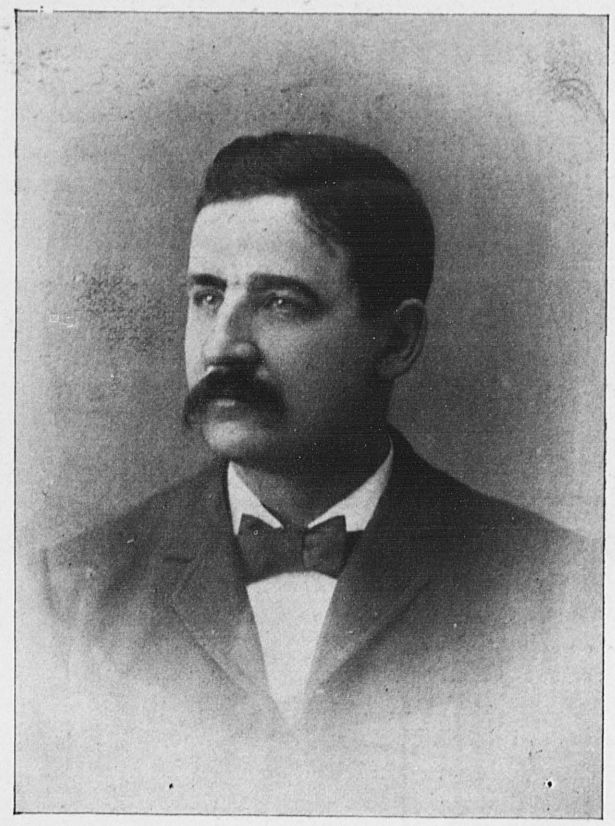
PANCOAST & HAND, 1213–15 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Official Photographers to the Penna. Naval Militia, are high class Photographers in every respect, and give not only special attention to military work, but are Instructors in Photography.

MR. SAMUEL D. DIBERT

MR. SAMUEL D. DIBERT Chairman of the Committee on transportation is an ex-member of Company I, Fifth Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania after serving the term of enlistment he was honorably discharged December 1st 1875. After removing to Reading he entered into the manufacturing business, and to-day is the leading Cigar Manufacturer in the city. He is thoroughly patriotic and public spirited and favors progression in all its sense. He is President of the Board of Trade and Vice President of the Penn National Bank.

MR. C. M. GROFF is proprietor of the Hotel Crystal Palace. His tropical garden, with the fine Orchestrion is noted throughout the land.

GEORGE F. LAUER is a native of Reading and a son of the late Frederick Lauer who established the business in 1826. He was the first Brewer in this section and brewed the first Lager Beer in America.



HON. JACOB TRUBY

CAPTAIN PHILIP BISSINGER who is Chairman of the Electrical Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial, was Captain of Company F of the 79th Pennsylvania Infantry. He is President of the Reading Brewing Company, also a member of the Board of Trade, and one who is always wide awake to the general interests of our City.

CAPTAIN THOMAS P. MERRITT is Treasurer of the Executive Committee, and wholesale lumber merchant. He is a native of Williamsport, and established in the City of Reading in 1880. Lieutenant A. Howard Merritt, his brother, is associated with him in business.

CAPTAIN J. C. A. HOFFIDITZ was the senior Cavalry Officer of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was commissioned the 28th of July, 1861, leaving Reading August 3d, with a troop of 104 sturdy Berks Countians. He was one of the leading merchants of the City of Reading for nearly thirty years. He is one of the Historical Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial, and at the present time the esteemed Assessor of our leading ward.

MR. GEORGE F. LAUER

CAPT. J. C. A. HOFFIDITZ

RECENT ORDERS N. G. P.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3

Corporal George Francis Lloyd, Company A, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

CHARGE I.—"Desertion in violation of Article 47 of the Articles of War and of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

CHARGE II.—"Advising and persuading another enlisted man to desert in violation of Article 51 of the Articles of War and of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

CHARGE III.—"Absence without leave in violation of Article 32 of the Articles of War and of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

CHARGE IV.—"Disobedience of orders in violation of Article 21 of the Articles of War and of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

CHARGE V.—"Disrespect toward Commanding Officer in violation of Article 20 of Articles of War and of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

CHARGE VI.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of Article 62 of the Articles of War and of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

FINDING.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused Corporal George Francis Lloyd, Company A, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., as follows:

CHARGE I. Guilty.
CHARGE II. Not Guilty.
CHARGE III. Guilty.
CHARGE IV. Not Guilty.
CHARGE V. Guilty.
CHARGE VI. Guilty.

SENTENCE.

And the Court does sentence him, Corporal George Francis Lloyd, Company A, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.:

1. To pay a fine of thirty dollars ($30), or in default of payment of same for 20 days after final approval of these proceedings, to undergo an imprisonment of 20 days in the jail of the County of Philadelphia.
2. To forfeit all pay due him.
3. To be reduced to the ranks.
4. To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Private Ebard O. DeMott, Company A, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

CHARGE I.—"Desertion in violation of Article 47 of the Articles of War and of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

CHARGE II.—"Absence without leave in violation of Article 32 of the Articles of War and of Section 65 of the Military Code of Pennsylvania."

FINDING.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Private Ebard O. DeMott, Company A, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., as follows:

CHARGE I. Guilty.
CHARGE II. Guilty.

SENTENCE.

And the Court does sentence him, Private Ebard O. DeMott, Company A, 1st Regiment, N. G. P.

1. To pay a fine of fifteen dollars ($15), or in default of payment of same for 20 days after final approval of these proceedings, to undergo an imprisonment of 10 days in the jail of the County of Philadelphia.
2. To forfeit all pay due him.
3. To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The sentence of the Court in the case of Private Ebard O. DeMott, Company A, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., is hereby finally approved and confirmed, excepting that the fine of fifteen dollars imposed thereby, is remitted by reason of extenuating circumstances.

Philadelphia, March 25th, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

I. Private Thomas E. S. Gledhill, Company G, First Regiment Infantry, has been found by General Court Martial Guilty of Absence without Leave and Disobedience of Orders; the punishment allotted is that he be reprimanded in orders.

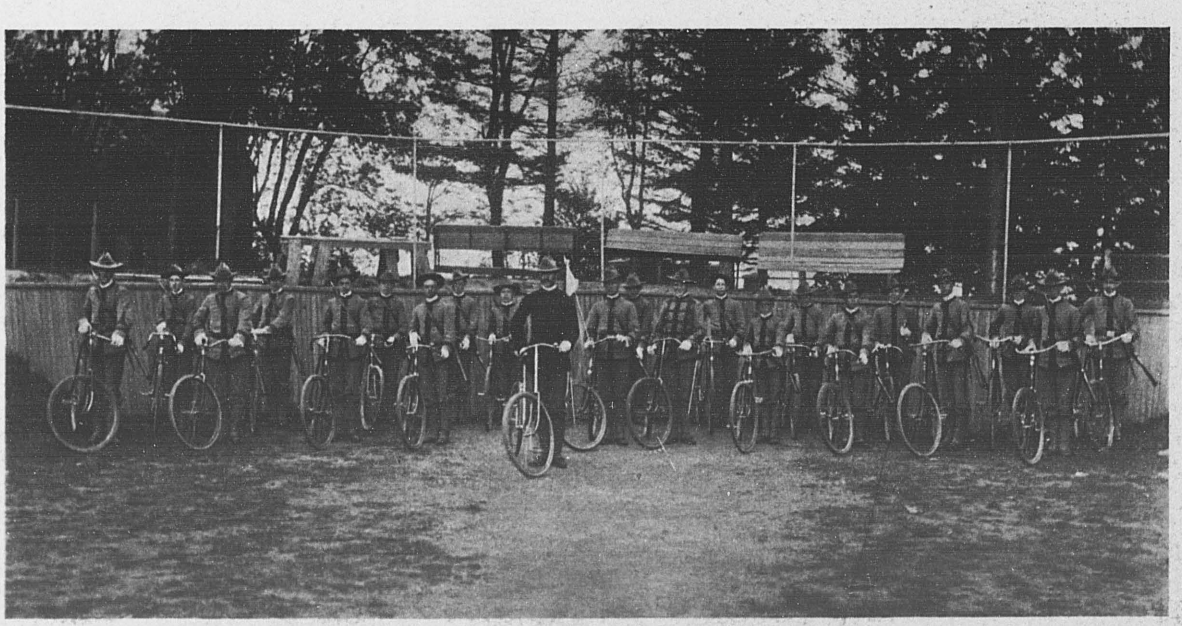
II. Private Gledhill is hereby reprimanded for Absence without Leave and Disobedience of Orders.

Scranton, March 25, 1898.

REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 4.

Corporal Isaac Brown, Company D, is hereby appointed Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice Rees Watkins, promoted to First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Captain Thomas E. Gillman, Company D, will drop Corporal Brown from his rolls and forward his discriptive papers to these headquarters.



CHELTENHAM BICYCLE CORPS

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND

ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,

MARCH 1, 1898.

ORGANIZATION.

DIVISION, N. G. P.
- First Brigade,
- Second Brigade,
- Third Brigade, and
- State Naval Militia.

FIRST BRIGADE.
- First Regiment Infantry,
- Second Regiment Infantry.
- Third Regiment Infantry.
- Sixth Regiment Infantry.
- State Fencibles Battalion Infantry,
- Gray Invincibles Infantry,
- Battery A, and
- First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE.
- Fifth Regiment Infantry,
- Tenth Regiment Infantry,
- Fourteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Fifteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Sixteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Eighteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Battery B, and
- Sheridan Troop.

THIRD BRIGADE.
- Fourth Regiment Infantry.
- Eighth Regiment Infantry,
- Ninth Regiment Infantry,
- Twelfth Regiment Infantry,
- Thirteenth Regiment Infantry,
- Battery C, and
- Governor's Troop.

STATE NAVAL MILITIA.
- First Battalion.

Commissioned officers,	689
Enlisted men,	8,016
Aggregate,	8,705

ROSTER.

GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Daniel H. Hastings	Harrisburg, Pa.
Brigadier General and Adjutant General	Thomas J. Stewart	Harrisburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General	Wilbur Fisk Reeder	Bellefonte, Pa.
Colonel and Inspector General	Edward Morrell	S. W. cor. Fifteenth and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Colonel and Judge Advocate General	B. Frank Eshleman	Lancaster, Pa.
Colonel and Quartermaster General	Albert J. Logan	No. 119 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General	Thomas Potter, Jr.	522 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Colonel and Commissary General	Ezra H. Ripple	Scranton, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General	Lloyd B. Huff	Greensburg, Pa.
Colonel and Surgeon General	Louis W. Read	Norristown, Pa.
Colonel and General Inspector of Rifle Practice	Asher Miner	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Colonel and Chief-of-Artillery	Sheldon Potter	Philadelphia, Pa.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Lieutenant Colonel	Henry H. Kuhn	Johnstown, Pa.
" "	Henry Hall	"Times" office, Pittsburg, Pa.
" "	Millard Hunsicker	Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
" "	William Fred. Reynolds	Bellefonte, Pa.
" "	James M. Reid	Connellsville, Pa.
" "	Robert B. Baker	Care Sterling Coal Co., 29 Broadway, New York City
" "	George Nox McCain	4008 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
" "	Harry C. Trexler	Allentown, Pa.
" "	William C. McConnell	Shamokin, Pa.
" "	Sanford Clarence Lewis	Franklin, Pa.
" "	Rollin H. Wilbur	So. Bethlehem, Pa.
" "	Howard A. Davis	Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVISION COMMANDER AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Major General	George R. Snowden	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Adjutant General	William J. Elliott	" " " "
Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector	James A. G. Campbell	" " " "
Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate	Howard L. Calder	Harrisburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster	Charles H. Howell	212 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence	Austin Curtin	Chester Springs, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon-in-Chief	Alex. A. E. McCandless	Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Ordnance Officer	A. Lawrence Wetherill	City Hall, Philadelphia Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Samuel S. Hartranft	" " " "
Major and Aide-de-Camp	Barton D. Evans	Harrisburg, Pa.
" " "	David Lewis	Chester, Pa.
" " "	Harry C. Groome	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Brigadier General	John W. Schall	Norristown, Pa.
Major and Assistant Adjutant General	Henry J. Crump	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major and Inspector	Frank G. Sweeney	Chester, Pa.
Major and Judge Advocate	(Vacancy)	
Major and Quartermaster	David S. B. Chew	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major and Commissary of Subsistence	J. Wilkes O'Neil	" " " "
Major and Surgeon	Joseph K. Weaver	Norristown, Pa.
Major and Ordnance Officer	Herbert Cox	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Captain and Aide-de-Camp	George Burton	" " " "
" " "	Charles Speckman	" " " "

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, S. E. cor. Broad and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	Wendell P. Bowman	Armory, S. E. Cor. Broad and Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	J. Lewis Good	" " "
Major	Albert L. Williams	" " "
Major	William S. Allen	
First Lieutenant and Adjutant	Fred. Taylor Pusey	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Frederick P. Koons	" " "
Major and Surgeon	Lawrence S. Smith	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William G. B. Harland	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Joseph Price Tunis	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Harry J. Mehard	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	Samuel D. McConnell	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Augustus Drum Porter	" " "
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	John L. Conaway	" " "
	Company A.	
Captain	Clarence H. Staley	" " "
First lieutenant	William C. Knox	" " "
Second lieutenant	T. Wattson Walker	" " "
	Company B.	
Captain	Charles S. Wood	" " "
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company C.	
Captain	Louis F. Stees	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles C. Allen	" " "
Second lieutenant	Augustus D. Whitney	" " "
	Company D.	
Captain	Artemas W. Deane	" " "
First lieutenant	Thomas B. Thomas	" " "
Second lieutenant	Albert P. McDowell	" " "
	Company E.	
Captain	James Muldoon	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles P. Hunt	" " "
Second lieutenant	Henry Nuss, Jr.	" " "
	Company F.	
Captain	William Brod	" " "
First lieutenant	Henry Earnest Pearson	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy.)	" " "
	Company G.	
Captain	George C. von der Lindt	" " "
First lieutenant	George B. Zane, Jr.	" "
Second lieutenant	Henry F. Campbell	" "
	Company H.	
Captain	Eugene J. Kensil	" " "
First lieutenant	David H. DaCosta	" " "
Second lieutenant	Walter M. Hotz	" " "
	Company I.	
Captain	Thomas H. P. Todd	" " "
First lieutenant	Joseph P. Boyd	" " "
Second lieutenant	Carl A. Wetenhall	" " "
	Company K.	
Captain	Walter E. Torr	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles F. Hess	" " "
Second lieutenant	Samuel A. Martin	" " "

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, North Broad near Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	John Biddle Porter	Armory, N. Broad near Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Henry T. Dechert	" " "
Major	Charles H. Worman	" " "
Major	Albert H. Hartung	" " "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	August P. Kunzig	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Charles A. Rutter	" " "
Major and Surgeon	Herman Burgin	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Robert Patterson Robbins	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Louis Demme Bauer	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Richard A. Coock	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	(Vacancy)	
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	John Hall Rankin	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Charles S. Campbell	" " "
	Company A	
Captain	John C. Bowen	" " "
First lieutenant	Linden T. Harris	" " "
Second lieutenant	George E. Tracy	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	Francis W. Leng	" " "
First lieutenant	Joseph I. Amey	" " "
Second lieutenant	Boylston J. Lindsay	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	Robert J. Reaney	
First lieutenant	Charles L. Peters	" " "
Second lieutenant	Benjamin A. Peacock	" " "
	Company D	
Captain	Edward S. Williams	" " "
First lieutenant	Harry J. Geissel	" " "
Second lieutenant	Jesse R. Soper	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	Lucien M. Wiler	" " "
First lieutenant	John W. Au Rand	" " "
Second lieutenant	William C. Carpenter	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Frederick W. Recknagle	" " "
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
Second lieutenant	Walter B. Seeley	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	John T. Hughes	" " "
First lieutenant	Louis J. Ladner	" " "
Second lieutenant	Edward J. Nowlen	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	J. Martin Miller	" " "
First lieutenant	Thomas J. Ross	" " "
Second lieutenant	Harry M. Case	" " "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company I	
Captain	Hamilton D. Turner	Armory, N. Broad near Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Theodore Steinbach	" " "
Second lieutenant	Frank Afflerbach	" " "
	Company K	
Captain	Adolph Hartung	" " "
First lieutenant	John C. Eberle	" " "
Second lieutenant	Charles Gruner	" " "

Third Regiment Infantry.

(Armory, South Broad near Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	Robert Ralston	Armory, S. Broad near Wharton Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	William G. Price, Jr.	" " "
Major	Robert A. Cavin	" " "
Major	Benjamin C. Tilghman, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	(Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	A. M. Taylor	
Major and Surgeon	Edward Martin	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	(Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Charles M. Machold	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	Leverett Bradley	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Ben Holladay Dorcy	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Albert F. Damon, Jr.	" " "
	Company A	
Captain	George E. Kemp	" " "
First lieutenant	Samuel A. O'Brien	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	Arthur Littler	" " "
First lieutenant	Charles C. Myers	" " "
Second lieutenant	Henry D. Reiss	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	William H. Pierce	" " "
First lieutenant	William R. Graham	" " "
Second lieutenant	Redmond W. Gallagher	" " "
	Company D	
Captain	Theodore R. Lamott	" " "
First lieutenant	James Hamilton, Jr.	" " "
Second lieutenant	W. H. Davis	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	Louis Leyman	" " "
First lieutenant	Frank J. Palmer	" " "
Second lieutenant	J. Warren Bauman	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Charles A. Maginniss	" " "
First lieutenant	William Leslie Lamont	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	Caldwell K. Biddle	" " "
First lieutenant	Anthony F. Machold	" " "
Second lieutenant	Oliver Hough	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	Charles J. Hendler	" " "
First lieutenant	Benjamin Brown Osborn	" " "
Second lieutenant	Willard E. Worden	" " "

Sixth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters, Chester, Pa.)

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Colonel	Perry M. Washabaugh	Chester, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Henry A. Shenton	Pottstown, Pa.
Major	T. Edward Clyde	Chester, Pa.
Major	Samuel A. Price	" "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Howard C. Price	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Thomas C. Steele	Pottstown, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	William J. Ashenfelter	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	J. M. Bromall Ward	Chester, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	F. Farwell Long	" "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Ernest Claude Goddard	Media, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Philip H. Mowry	Chester, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	W. W. Woodward	West Chester, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	George B. Eyre	Chester, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	William E. Schuyler	Pottstown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles F. Sell	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles F. Gruber	" "
	Company B	
Captain	Daniel H. McDevitt	Chester, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frederick H. Bell	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Samuel Dyer Clyde	" "
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
Second lieutenant	William W. Moss	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Louis R. Walters	Phoenixville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frank M. Crossman	" "
Second lieutenant	William A. Gilbert	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Henry Jacobs	Norristown, Pa.
First lieutenant	James R. Hunsicker	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
	Company G	
Captain	Frank B. Atler	Doylestown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles A. Vandegrift	" "
Second lieutenant	William H. Black	" "
	Company H.	
Captain	Walter Washabaugh	Media, Pa.
First lieutenant	Wilmer C. Tuckerman	" "
Second lieutenant	James C. Henderson, Jr.	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company I	
Captain	Gibbins Gray Cornwall	West Chester, Pa.
First lieutenant	Granville S. Bennett	" " "
Second lieutenant	Herman J. Smith	" " "

State Fencibles Battalion Infantry.

(Armory, North Broad below Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Major	Thurber T. Brazer	Armory, N. Broad below Race Street Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Charles F. Lumb	" " "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Edward E. Packer	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Chas. Fitzpatrick, Jr.	" "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	John T. Duffy	" "
Captain and Chaplain	Henry A. F. Hoyt	" "
	Company A	
Captain	Charles H. Rebsher	" "
First lieutenant	Frederick G. Zeh	" "
Second lieutenant	John Jackson	" "
	Company B	
Captain	(Vacancy)	" "
First lieutenant	Walter N. Collings	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles H. Bowers	" "
	Company C	
Captain	George Christie	" "
First lieutenant	James L. McBlain	" "
Second lieutenant	William F. Burton	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Samuel P. Holmes	" "
First lieutenant	Leon E. Dagit	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "

Gray Invincibles Infantry.

(Armory, No. 1532 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain	Andrew F. Stevens, Jr.	Armory, No. 1532 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Warren D. Henderson	" " "
Second lieutenant	William H. La Mott	" " "

Battery A.

(Armory, North Forty-first and Mantua Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain	Barclay H. Warburton	
First lieutenant	Charles Cresswell	Armory, N. Forty-first and Mantua Avenue, Philadelphia Pa.
First lieutenant	Howard Pancoast	
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Archibald G. Thomson	" " "
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Clarence R. Lewis	" " "

First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

(Armory, South Twenty-first and Barker Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Captain	John C. Groome	Armory, S. Twenty-first and Barker Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edward Browning	" " "
Second lieutenant	J. Franklin McFadden	" " "
Cornet	Richard Tilghman	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Charles H. Frazier	" " "
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	(Vacancy)	

Second Brigade.

General and Staff.

(Headquarters, Franklin, Pa.)

Brigadier General	John A. Wiley	Franklin, Pa.
Major and Assistant Adjutant General	Charles Miller	" "
Major and Inspector	John P. Penney	Pittsburg, Pa.
Major and Judge Advocate	Jacob Jay Miller	" "
Major and Quartermaster	Edward E. Robbins	Greensburg, Pa.
Major and Commissary of Subsistence	William S. McLain	Pittsburg, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Frank E. Silliman	Erie, Pa.
Major and Ordnance Officer	Frank K. Patterson	Freeport, Pa.
Captain and Aide-de-Camp	John Wilson Elder	Clarion, Pa.
" " "	Thomas J. Keenan, Jr.	Pittsburg, Pa.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.

(Headquarters, Altoona, Pa.)

Colonel	Theodore Burchfield	Altoona, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Rufus C. Elder	Lewistown, Pa.
Major	John P. Kennedy	Blairsville, Pa.
Major	Robert C. McNamara	Bedford, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	John S. Fair	Altoona, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Charles W. Bathhurst	Huntingdon, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Andrew S. Stayer	Altoona, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Albert T. Rutledge	Blairsville, Pa.
First Assistant Surgeon	Robert G. H. Hayes	Bellefonte, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	David M. Caldwell	Indiana, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Joseph F. Hartman	Altoona, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Harry M. Chaney	Huntingdon, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Edgar S. Stayer	Altoona, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	John S. Bare	Huntingdon, Pa.
First lieutenant	John C. Dunkle	" "
Second lieutenant	Emanuel E. Eck	" "
	Company B	
Captain	Hugh Stuart Taylor	Bellefonte, Pa.
First lieutenant	George L. Jackson	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles John Taylor	" "
	Company C	
Captain	John H. West	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry A. Miller	" "
Second lieutenant	David S. Barr	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company D	
Captain	A. Woodward Smith	Blairsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	George W. Wakefield	" "
Second lieutenant	Robert Harry Wiggins	" "
	Company E	
Captain	A. H. Woodward	Clearfield, Pa.
First lieutenant	William P Kelley	" "
Second lieutenant	John L. Watson	" "
	Company F	
Captain	W. M. Mahan	Indiana, Pa.
First lieutenant	Samuel H. Hughes	" "
Second lieutenant	William F. Silkin	"
	Company G	
Captain	Louis N. Slagle	Lewistown,
First lieutenant	James S. Stackpole	"
Second lieutenant	William P. Schell	"
	Company H	
Captain	J. Swan Taylor	
First lieutenant	George T. Huston	Johnstown, Pa.
Second lieutenant	John Seynor	" "

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Washington, Pa.)

Colonel	Alex. L. Hawkins	Washington Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	James Elder Barnett	" "
Major	Harry C. Cuthbertson	New Brighton, Pa.
Major	Everhart Bierer	Uniontown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Harry Barclay Duncan	Washington, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Edward B. McCormick	Greensburg, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	George W. Neff	Masontown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John W. Coffin	Beaver Falls, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Louis P. McCormick	Connellsville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	John F. Pauley	Waynesburg, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Joseph L. Hunter	Fairchance, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Oliver S. Scott	Monongahela City, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Charles C. Crowell	Greensburg, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Gustav Schaaf	Monongahela City, Pa.
First lieutenant	Robert L. Tidball	" " "
Second lieutenant	John A. Ewing	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	H. J. Watson	Beaver Falls, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edwin Howard Carey	New Brighton, Pa.
Second lieutenant	Elmer H. Thomas	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Albert G. Beeson.	Uniontown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Chas. H. Howard	" "
Second lieutenant	Robt. M. Wood	" "
	Company D	
Captain	George A. Munson	Connellsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Sam H. DuShane	" "
Second lieutenant	Alexander Johnston	" "
	Company E	
Captain	James A. Loar	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
First lieutenant	James Harkins	" "
Second lieutenant	John G. Thompson	" "
	Company H	
Captain	Alonzo Miller Porter	Washington, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frank Burson Hawkins	" "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
	Company I	
Captain	James M. Laird	Greensburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	William S. Finney	" "
Second lieutenant	Richard D. Laird	" "
	Company K	
Captain	Thomas Spencer Crago	Waynesburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	John M. Wiley	" "
Second lieutenant	George L. V. Gordon	" "

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters—Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Colonel	William J. Glenn	Carnegie, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	James L. Graham	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Major	John W. Nesbit	Oakdale, Pa.
Major	William E. Thompson	McKeesport, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Jacob Miller Doolittle	New Kensington, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William K. Gillespie	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Wm. McCandless Johnston	Sewickley, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Karl A. Emmering	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	James Louis Srodes	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Heber McDowell	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Latshaw McGuire	Johnstown, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Alfred C. McCoy	Allegheny, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Florence E. Lea	Carnegie, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Charles C. McLain	Armory, Foot of Diamond Street Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Albert V. Crockston	" " "
Second lieutenant	George B. Shields	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	John F. McLain	" " "
First lieutenant	C. C. Huff	
Second lieutenant	T. Ray McLain	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	(Vacancy)	Oakdale Station, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry J. Nesbit	" " "
Second lieutenant	Elmer E. Fulmer	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	Henry D. Fowler	Armory, Foot of Diamond Street Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frank O. Graham	" " "
Second lieutenant	William Sheehan	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	William S. McKee	" " "
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
Second lieutenant	Robert M. Ewing	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	Alpha T. Easton	Armory, Foot of Diamond Street Pittsburgh, Pa.
First lieutenant	Walter L. Wilson	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company I	
Captain	James B. Hamilton	Elizabeth, Pa.
First lieutenant	George W. Wright	" "
Second lieutenant	Frank C. McGinley	" "
	Company K	
Captain	J. Harry Corbett	Carnegie, Pa.
First lieutenant	Henry Couch	
Second lieutenant	John L. Prestley	" "

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Greenville, Pa.)

Colonel	William A. Kreps	Greenville, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	William T. Mechling	Butler, Pa.
Major	D. Samuel Crawford	Erie, Pa.
Major	Frank C. Baker	Greenville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Daniel P. Packard	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	A. P. Buckholdt	Grove City, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	Salem Heilman	Sharon, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John M. Martin	Grove City, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John W. Wright	Erie, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	John L. Caldwell	Greenville, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Ken. C. Hayes	Meadville, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Thomas C. Armstrong	New Castle, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Louis Goodrich Brown	Franklin, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Ralph B. Sterrett	Erie, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles E. Spencer	" "
Second lieutenant	Henry N. Pundenz	" "
	Company B	
Captain	R. Bruce Gamble	Meadville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Willis R. Vance	
Second lieutenant	Norman Affentranger	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Wallace R. Hunter	Erie, Pa.
First lieutenant	James B. Yard	
Second lieutenant	Percy D. Hyner	
	Company D	
Captain	A. J. Davis	Clarion, Pa.
First lieutenant	Frederick L. Pinks	" "
Second lieutenant	J. F. Hackett	" "
	Company E	
Captain	Ira McJunkin	Butler, Pa.
First lieutenant	George S. Mechling	" "
Second lieutenant	Albert T. Scott	" "
	Company F	
Captain	John W. Campbell	Grove City, Pa.
First lieutenant	William A. McCoy	" " "
Second lieutenant	Austin W. White	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	Gottlieb F. Fischer	Sharon, Pa.
First lieutenant	John W. Smith	" "
Second lieutenant	George M. Smith	" "
	Company K	
Captain	John H. Martin	Greenville, Pa.
First lieutenant	James Charles Betts	" "
Second lieutenant	J. Walter Carnes	" "

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Oil City, Pa.)

Colonel	Willis J. Hulings	Oil City, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	George Collins Rickards	" "
Major	Fred E. Windsor	Warren, Pa.
Major	John M. Reed	Oil City, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	John Russel Robertson	Franklin, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William H. Corrin	" "
Major and Surgeon	James Johnston	Bradford, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	H. W. Thayer	Corry, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William G. Johnston	Titusville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Thomas Conneely	Bradford, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Walter B. Lowry	Corry, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Millard Scheide	Oil City, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Delevan Emery	Bradford, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	John Frederick Austin	Corry, Pa.
First lieutenant	James Turner, Jr.	" "
Second lieutenant	Clyde D. Wilcox	
	Company C	
Captain	Andrew D. Burns	Bradford, Pa.
First lieutenant	William J. Bovaird	" "
Second lieutenant	Lester H. Simons	" "
	Company D	
Captain	David Kilpatrick James	Oil City, Pa.
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
Second lieutenant	James Hasson	" "
	Company E	
Captain	James McElhinney	Cooperstown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry B. Bradley	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin G. Beaty	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Frank Barr	Franklin, Pa.
First lieutenant	Chris. Emil Johnson	" "
Second lieutenant	Bert E. Shaffer	" "
	Company H	
Captain	Harry Alvin Hall	Ridgway, Pa.
First lieutenant	Alonzo M. Ent	" "
Second lieutenant	Harry Anderson	" "
	Company I	
Captain	De Forest A. Wheelock	Warren, Pa.
First lieutenant	Lewis M. Clark	" "
Second lieutenant	E. Cassius Cook	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company K	
Captain	U. G. Lyons	Titusville, Pa.
First lieutenant	James W. Young	" "
Second lieutenant	Anton Daub	" "

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Colonel	Norman M. Smith	Armory, Diamond Street and Old Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Frank I. Rutledge	" " "
Major	J. Conrad Kay	" " "
Major	William H. Davis	" " "
First lieutenant and Adjutant	(Vacancy)	
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Lewis A. Anshutz	" " "
Major and Surgeon	C. C. Wiley	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	S. C. Milligan	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Benedict Stewart Rolston	" " "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Thomas J. Reneker	" " "
Captain and Chaplain	John L. Milligan	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Fred. W. Eggers	" " "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Charles Donnelly, Jr.	" " "
	Company A	
Captain	Charles A. Roessing	" "
First lieutenant	William M. Awl	" " "
Second lieutenant	Elmer Heckman	" " "
	Company B	
Captain	James H. Bigger	" " "
First lieutenant	Edward N. Parker	" " "
Second lieutenant	Lee R. Herrington	" " "
	Company C	
Captain	Frank H. Burkhart	" " "
First lieutenant	Andrew Jackson Davis	" " "
Second lieutenant	Edwin Hugh McFall	" " "
	Company D	
Captain	Frank E. Doak	
First lieutenant	Edwin S. Gordon	" " "
Second lieutenant	Everett P. Sleppy	" " "
	Company E	
Captain	George D. Bilderback	" " "
First lieutenant	William J. Callahan	" " "
Second lieutenant	Detmar K. Straub	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Samuel W. Jefferis	" " "
First lieutenant	John B. Reynolds	" " "
Second lieutenant	Dunham Barton	" " "
	Company G	
Captain	John H. Rust	" " "
First lieutenant	Oliver C. Reed	" " "
Second lieutenant	Albert W. Obert	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	Richard W. A. Simmons	" " "
First lieutenant	Sam'l W. McElroy	" " "
Second lieutenant	Harry H. Rowand	" " "

BATTERY B.

(Armory, Forbes and Gist Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Captain	Alfred E. Hunt	Armory, Forbes and Gist Streets Pittsburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edward Eichenlaub, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant	Alfred W. Marks	" " "
Second lieutenant	Wilson Cross, Jr.	" " "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William C. Wallace	Ingram, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Alfred G. Lloyd	Sharpsburg, Pa.

SHERIDAN TROOP.

(Headquarters, Tyrone, Pa.)

Captain	C. S. W. Jones	Tyrone, Pa.
First lieutenant	Thomas M. Fleck	Sinking Valley, Pa.
Second lieutenant	Harry S. Fleck	Tyrone, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John L. Brubaker	Kipple, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Henry A. Gripp	Warrior's Mark, Pa.

THIRD BRIGADE.

GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, Lebanon, Pa.)

Brigadier General	John P. S. Gobin	Lebanon, Pa.
Major and Assistant Adjutant General	Milton A. Gherst	" "
Major and Inspector	William S. Millar	Scranton, Pa.
Major and Judge Advocate	James W. Oakford	" "
Major and Quartermaster	Henry P. Moyer	Lebanon, Pa.
Major and Commissary of Subsistence	Simon B. Cameron	Rowenna, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	George H. Halberstadt	Pottsville, Pa.
Major and Ordnance Officer	William P. Clarke	Williamsport, Pa.
Captain and Aide-de-Camp	Abner W. Shultz	Union Deposit, Pa.
" " "	A. Wilson Norris	Harrisburg, Pa.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Marrietta, Pa.)

Colonel	David Brainard Case	Marietta, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Christopher T. O'Neill	Allentown, Pa.
Major	John P. Earnest	Pine Grove, Pa.
Major	William D. Mickley	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Edward B. Eckman	Columbia, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	(Vacancy)	
Major and Surgeon	J. B. Potteiger	Hamburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	(Vacancy)	
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Morris F. Cawley	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Baird Halberstadt	Pottsville, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Thomas C. Billheimer	Gettysburg, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Norman S. Farquhar	Pottsville, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Morris Hoats	Allentown, Pa.

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company A	
Captain	Samuel Willits	Reading, Pa.
First lieutenant	John C. Hintz	" "
Second lieutenant	Edward E. Machamer	" "
	Company B	
Captain	James A. Medlar	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles D. Rhoads	" "
Second lieutenant	Orlando C. Miller	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Edward C. Shannon	Columbia, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles B. Hollinger	" "
Second lieutenant	Harry E. Hasselbach	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Charles Spangler	Allentown, Pa.
First lieutenant	Evan S. Witemeyer	" "
Second lieutenant	Samuel J. Chubbuck	" "
	Company E	
Captain	John R. Wagner	
First lieutenant	Benjamin F. Gehris	Hamburg, Pa.
Second lieutenant	Calvin D. Baer	" "
	Company F	
Captain	George Dyson	Pottsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	John Bishop	" "
Second lieutenant	George R. Kalback	" "
	Company G	
Captain	James W. Umbenhauer	Pine Grove, Pa.
First lieutenant	William H. Heisler	" " "
Second lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
	Company H	
Captain	Michael J. FitzGerald	Lebanon, Pa.
First lieutenant	J. M. Shindel	" "
Second lieutenant	Marshall L. Case	" "

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Wrightsville, Pa.)

Colonel	Frank J. Magee	Wrightsville, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Theodore F. Hoffman	Shamokin, Pa.
Major	Edward B. Watts	Carlisle, Pa.
Major	Emil C. Wagner	Girardville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Robert S. Magee	Wrightsville, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William F. Richardson	Mahanoy City, Pa.
Major and Surgeon	C. E. Jauss	Harrisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William F. Reilly	Carlisle, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Ralph W. Montelius	Mount Carmel, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Livingston V. Rausch	Mahanoy City, Pa.
Captain and Chaplain	Daniel Eberly	Abbottstown, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	MacHenry Wilhelm	Girardville, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	William M. Henderson, Jr.	Carlisle, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	Adam Garver	York, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles E. Lehman	" "
Second lieutenant	Calvin A. Leidenstricker	" "
	Company B	
Captain	William R. Conrad	Tamaqua, Pa.
First lieutenant	George B. Kline	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles C. Bischoff	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Henry S. Gillespie	Chambersburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Weller E. Stover	" "
Second lieutenant	Thomas Durboraw	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Joseph B. Hutchison	Harrisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Ezekias Laubenstein	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin R. Bergstresser	" "
	Company E	
Captain	Andrew Comrey	Mahanoy City, Pa.
First lieutenant	William D. Harris	
Second lieutenant	J. Irwin Blakeslee, Jr.	" " "
	Company F	
Captain	Harry H. Danks	Girardville, Pa.
First lieutenant	John Franklin Barnhard	" "
Second lieutenant	William Lishman	" "
	Company G	
Captain	William G. Speck	Carlisle, Pa.
First lieutenant	D. Edward Brindle	" "
Second lieutenant	William A. Darr	" "
	Company H	
Captain	John Owens	Pottsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Joseph W. Hartzel	" "
Second lieutenant	James W. Hoepstine, Jr.	" "
	Company I.	
Captain	John H. Drenning	Wrightsville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Harry Wallick	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles C. Beecher	" "
	Company K	
Captain	W. H. Holmes	St. Claire, Pa.
First lieutenant	G. Edward Farne	" "
Second lieutenant	John J. Duffy	" "

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Wilkesbarre, Pa.)

Colonel	C. Bow Dougherty	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	George W. Wallace, Jr.	" "
Major	John S. Harding	" "
Major	Fred'k. L. McKee	Plymouth, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	William Sharpe	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	George B. North	" "
Major and Surgeon	William R. Longshore	Hazleton, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Walter S. Stewart	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William G. Weaver	" "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Edmund N. Carpenter	" "
Captain and Chaplain	Walter De Forrest Johnson	" "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	George F. Buss	Pittston, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Robert Sayre Mercur	Wilkesbarre, Pa.

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company A	
Captain	Harry R. Williams	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
First lieutenant	John MacCallum	" "
Second lieutenant	W. Ray Phillips	" "
	Company B	
Captain	Stewart L. Barnes	" "
First lieutenant	James C. Kenny	" "
Second lieutenant	L. D. Stearns	" "
	Company C	
Captain	Erastus G. Gage	Pittston, Pa.
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" "
Second lieutenant	Charles S. Colony	" "
	Company D	
Captain	O. Hillard Bell	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
First lieutenant	Edmund D. Camp	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin Hartzell	" "
	Company E	
Captain	D. L. Miers	Parsons, Pa.
First lieutenant	Evan R. Williams	" "
Second lieutenant	John D. Reese	" "
	Company F	
Captain	George Stuart McCleery	Wilkesbarre, Pa
First lieutenant	Harry G. Roat	" "
Second lieutenant	George R. McLean	" "
	Company H	
Captain	John T. Flannery	Pittston, Pa.
First lieutenant	Michael J. Buckley	" "
Second lieutenant	Michael J. Brennen	" "
	Company I	
Captain	Harry W. Pierce	Plymouth, Pa.
First lieutenant	Adnah McDaniel	" "
Second lieutenant	William F. Powell	" "

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Williamsport, Pa.)

Colonel	James B Coryell	Williamsport, Pa
Lieutenant Colonel	Jacob P. Brooke	Lewisburg, Pa.
Major	William C. King	Williamsport, Pa.
Major	Charles M. Clement	Sunbury, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Frederick A. Snyder	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	Orlando L. Nichols	" "
Major and Surgeon	Martin Luther Focht	Lewisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Joseph C. Reifsnyder	Milton, Pa.
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Waldo W. Hull	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Edward J. Fisher	" "
Captain and Chaplain	William F. Rick	
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	(Vacancy)	
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Hubert H. Russell	Williamsport, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	William F. Barber	Lewisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	William R. Follmer	" "
Second lieutenant	George Shorkley	" "
	Company B	
Captain	William Sweeley	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant	James K. Rathmell	" "
Second lieutenant	C. W. Heilhecker	" "
	Company C	
Captain	William H. Straub	Milton, Pa.
First lieutenant	B. Budd Cannon	" "
Second lieutenant	Harry W. Chamberlain	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Benjamin H. Updegraff	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant	Willis H. Faber	" "
Second lieutenant	William G. Stair	" "
	Company E	
Captain	John W. Weaver	Sunbury, Pa.
First lieutenant	Samuel E. Elliott	" "
Second lieutenant	Allen B. Wallower	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Charles P. Gearhart	Danville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Rufus King Polk	" "
Second lieutenant	Frank M. Herrington	" "
	Company G	
Captain	Evan Russell	Williamsport, Pa.
First lieutenant	Lee R. McVeagh	" "
Second lieutenant	Edward L. Taylor	" "
	Company H	
Captain	Charles A. Smith	Lock Haven, Pa.
First lieutenant	(Vacancy)	
Second lieutenant	Eugene Smith	" " "

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Scranton, Pa.)

Colonel	Henry A. Coursen	Scranton, Pa.
Lieutenant Colonel	Charles C. Mattes	" "
Major	George H. Whitney	Honesdale, Pa.
Major	Fred'k. W. Stillwell	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant and Adjutant	Louis T. Mattes	" "
First lieutenant and Quartermaster	William J. Tracy	" "
Major and Surgeon	William G. Fulton	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Charles R. Parke	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	William E. Keller	" "
First lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice	Rees Watkins	" "
Captain and Chaplain	Nicholas F. Stahl	" "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Randolph M. Stratton	" "
Second lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant	Walter A. Wood	Honesdale, Pa.
	Company A	
Captain	James O. Dimmick	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	Samuel S. Derman	" "
Second lieutenant	Edwin M Gee	" "
	Company B	
Captain	John W. Kambeck	" "
First lieutenant	Elmer E. Berry	" "
Second lieutenant	William C. Scott	" "

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS
	Company C	
Captain	Frank Robling, Jr.	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	William A. Raub	" "
Second lieutenant	David W. Davies	" "
	Company D	
Captain	Thos. E. Gillman	" "
First lieutenant	William W. Inglis	" "
Second lieutenant	Arthur R. Foote	" "
	Company E	
Captain	George A. Smith	Honesdale, Pa.
First lieutenant	Wm. L. Dodge	
Second lieutenant	Henry T. Varcoe	" "
	Company F	
Captain	Eugene D. Fellows	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	Henry Page Decker	" "
Second lieutenant	David J. Davis	" "
	Company G	
Captain	Robert James McCausland	Montrose, Pa.
First lieutenant	John C. Harrington	
Second lieutenant	Marcus B. Crisman	" "
	Company H	
Captain	S. Wells Corwin	Scranton, Pa.
First lieutenant	John L. Huff	" "
Second lieutenant	John W. Benjamin	" "

BATTERY C.

(Headquarters, Phœnixville, Pa.)

Captain	George Waters	
First lieutenant	John George Myers	Phoenixville, Pa.
First lieutenant	Francis Marion Bean	" "
Second lieutenant	William Fulmer	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	Walter Boardman	Lancaster, Pa.
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Horace W. Walters	Mount Clare, Pa.

GOVERNOR'S TROOP.

(Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa.)

Captain	Frederick M. Ott	Harrisburg, Pa.
First lieutenant	Charles P. Meck	" "
Second lieutenant	John M. Major	" "
First lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	John A. Fritchey	" "
Second lieutenant and Quartermaster	Edgar C. Hummell	" "

FIRST BATTALION, STATE NAVAL MILITIA.

(Headquarters, U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.)

	FIELD AND STAFF	
Commander	John S. Muckle	U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen St. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer	George Breed	" " "
Lieutenant and Navigator	Courtlandt K. Bolles	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade and Paymaster	Joseph A. Steinmetz	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade and Surgeon	George C. Stout	" " "
Ensign and Assistant Surgeon	William B. Ewing	Old City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Junior Grade and Aide-de-Camp	E. Clinton Rhoads	U. S. S. St. Louis, Queen St. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
	Division A	
Lieutenant	(Vacancy)	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	Louis E. Marie	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	Harry Hudson Smith	" " "
Ensign	J. MacGregor Mitcheson	" " "
Ensign	A. Wilson Russell, Jr.	" " "
	Division B	
Lieutenant	Alonzo Gartley	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	William J. Rodgers	" " "
Lieutenant Junior Grade	(Vacancy)	" " "
Ensign	Francis J. Tucker	" " "
Ensign	George M. Heins	" " "
	Division C	
Lieutenant	(Vacancy)	Old City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieutenant Junior Grade	(Vacancy)	
Lieutenant Junior Grade	Edwin M. Hukill, Jr.	" " "
Ensign	William D. Crumpton	" " "
Ensign	Robert C. Patterson	" " "

Liverpool AND London AND Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY

United States Branch

Assets - - - - - *$9,339,545.33*

Surplus over all Liabilities - *$4,093,460.33*

LOSSES PAID IN THE UNITED STATES

SIXTY-NINE MILLIONS

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE: 331-337 Walnut Street

ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent

THE undersigned, with great pleasure, informs his many friends throughout the Commonwealth, that he has located in the city of Reading, as the proprietor of Hotel Penn.

Feeling that his long record as a hotel keeper is an able attest of his ability in that line.

The house has been thoroughly renovated with all modern conveniences.

JACOB TRUBY, Prop.

FORMER HOSTELRIES.

Loomis House, Elk City, Pa., 1876; White House, Gazzam, Pa., 1890; New Parker House, Phillipsburg, Pa. 1896; Hotel Avalon, Avalon, N. J., season of '97.

The New York Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway

The Philadelphia and Reading's New York Division is justly famous and this magnificent line connecting the two great cities, is being perfected every day in a way that is amazing to the public in general, and especially to those who are interested in Railway matters. The daily two-hour trains which speed their way back and forth between the two cities are marvels of comfort and cleanliness, and the stone-ballasted road bed, makes travel a pleasure rather than a necessary evil.

The other branches of the Philadelphia and Reading and the B. & O. needs no introduction to the traveling public. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are brought into close touch with each other by this marvelous system. The other branches of the Philadelphia and Reading are as perfect in their system as the New York Division, and the great road with its numerous branches and connections, forms a perfect network of steel in Eastern Pennsylvania, reaching almost every city in that portion of the State.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED MILITARY TAILORS

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED

Jacob Reed's Sons

1412 and 1414 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa,

Uniforms and Equipments

For Officers and Enlisted Men

Lowest prices for standard qualities, best workmanship and accurate fit. Correct regulation guaranteed.

The New Regulation Cap $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.25, $5.50. Finest Embroidery and Finish not equaled any where.

Armenia Insurance Company

Pittsburg, Pa.

ALBERT PITCAIRN, PRESIDENT
W. D. Mc GILL, SECRETARY

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1898, $415,711.82

T. C. ANCONA, GENERAL AGENT

READING, PA.

THOMAS STUART & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS

1024 ARCH STREET *PHILADELPHIA*

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS

FOR ARMY, NAVY AND MILITARY SCHOOLS

Established 1837

FAMILY DEPARTMENT

Bailey's

Pure Rye

Endorsed by all prominent physicians of Philadelphia, as the best whiskey for invalids.

HUEY & CHRIST

1209

Market Street

PHILADELPHIA

Weeks Engraving Co.

Copper Half-tone Plates

726 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia